New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1588. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Republicanism vs. Democracy.

Debate Between Hon. Lucien Bonaparte Chase and Lieut.-Gov. Raymond, at the Tabernacle.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, Hon. Lucien B. Chase, (Democrat,) of Tennessee, and Hon. H. J. Raymond, (Republican,) Lieut.-Governor of the State of New-York, met last night at the Tabernacle, for the purpose of resuming the discussion of the Presidential question, which was begun by them on Saturday night week, in the Brooklyn Museum. There was an immense audience, which appeared to be about equally divided between the adherents of the two parties which the speakers respectively represented. The Hon. gentlemen ascended the platform amid great applause.

Mr. Raymond proposed as one of the two presiding officers for the evening, Mr. S. P. Russell, a gentleman well known to many in this assembly, he said, as a distinguished Democrat of the City of New-York.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Chase moved in like manner the appointment of Mr. W. H. Fry, which was approved.

Mr. Russell stated the times to be occupied by the speakers as follows: Mr. Raymond would address the audience for an hour; Mr. Chase would then reply for an hour and a half, and Mr. Raymond would rejoin for half an hour. He thought from the character of the audience that it was scarcely necessary to appeal to them to preserve the very best possible order. There might be as much approbation manifested as they pleased, but both speakers hoped that no manifestations of disapprobation would be expressed.

Mr. Raymond was then introduced amid vehement and prolonged cheers. He said he was here to-night to submit to the criticism of his friend, Hon. Mr. Chase, and to the judgment of this large and intelligent audience, some of the reasons which induced him to believe that it would not be for the interest of this, our common country, to elect James Buchanan President. He felt that the time allotted him was short, for it would embrace more than an hour to rehearse simply his reasons why that event should not occur. He could do nothing more, as they would readily see, than glance at them in passing, not waiting to prove any of them by documentary evidence, nor to dwell on the details that might well under other circumstances be introduced into such a discussion. He desired to say, in the first place, that he had nothing to say against Mr. Buchanan personally. It did not comport with his ideas of propriety in conducting a canvass of this sort, and besides, Mr. Buchanan himself had taken the precaution to disarm all personal assault by the frank, straightforward declaration that he was no longer James Buchanan, but the representative of the Democratic Party and of the Cincinnati platform. [Applause.] That was the party which had been in possession of power for the last four years, and was therefore responsible for the acts of the present Administration; the party whose future policy was to be determined by reference to its past policy; and a party concerning which we must look to the Administration of Franklin Pierce if we would determine what was to be the Administration of James Buchanan.

That Convention at Cincinnati, as they were aware, adopted a series of resolutions embodying their principles and sentiments, and they superadded to that declaration of principles and sentiments a distinct indorsement of the Administration of Franklin Pierce in all parts of its policy, both foreign and domestic.

Now, his first objection to Mr. Buchanan as the representative of that platform and of that party, was that he stood forth before this country as the representative of a party pledged by its acts, position and declaration of principles, to extend human Slavery over all the Territories of the United States. He would leave it with his audience to consider whether that would not be a serious objection if it were made out. If it were proved that this party was in favor of extending Slavery into the free territory of the United States—of planting upon soil belonging to our common country, now free, an institution which all experience showed was detrimental to any country in which it obtained a footing—an institution which was not consonant to Northern ideas of Democratic institutions and Democratic principles—if it were proved, he repeated, that this party was in favor of the extension of that institution to new territory, he should call upon them for a judgment against the party that proposed to do this act.

Now, they all knew what had been the history of the country in reference to the extension of Slavery into territory that was now free. When this Union was formed, Slavery existed in all the States composing it, except two. The territory belonging to the common country was then free from Slavery, and was, by solemn act of the Government, forever consecrated to Freedom. The whole policy of the Government, from its beginning down to the Kansas-Nebraska act, had been to exclude Slavery from all the Free Territories of the United States. He could not stop now to cite instances of this, but if it were desired he would cite them, to their (the audience's) and his opponent's heart's content.

This Administration, representing the Democratic Party, and in fact sustained by that party, had reversed all that policy, had started a new era in the government of this country, and had laid down a principle that was directly at war with the whole policy of this Government, from the days of Washington down to the time of Pierce. The party represented by that Convention at Cincinnati, acting through the Federal Government, repealed the Missouri Compromise in 1854—a compromise which had given peace and harmony to the country, which was held dear in the affections of the people, which was looked on by all as a security against further agitation. Now, he would say, that in repealing that compromise this Administration committed an act for which they should not be forgiven by the people of the United States, unless it could be shown that there was some great, overshadowing necessity calling for its repeal on principles which the whole country could approve. And why, he asked, was it repealed? Why was it done, if it were not for the sole and express purpose of extending Slavery into the Territory of Kansas? The acts by which that repeal was followed proved that that was the object for which it was done. Not content with putting Slavery there against the will of the people, who were mostly from the Northern States, they determined to fortify it there—to plant it so deep that no subsequent effort on the part of Free-State settlers could root it out. They sent in by preconcerted arrangement, from the neighboring State of Missouri, more than 5,000 illegal voters, to overbear the 2,900 legal voters which the census showed were all at that time in the Territory; and divided those illegal voters after the most approved style of modern politics by distributing them throughout the various districts in such quantities that there were just enough to carry the election in each, and none to waste. Thus they elected the whole body of the Representatives with the exception of four or five, and when the members legally elected met, every man of them was turned out, and his place filled by a Missourian. Then they made laws for the Territory, in order to prevent a fair election, by requiring, for the first time in the history of this Republic, that a test oath should be taken as a condition of the right of suffrage. The object of all this was to prevent the people who were conscientiously opposed to Slavery from voting at all, and thus to prevent the election of a Legislature that would overthrow the whole Pro-Slavery strength that had been gathered into the Territory by the invasions from Missouri. The material point in all this was that the Administration of Franklin Pierce made itself a party to those acts, by approving them, by indorsing them, and by insisting upon their execution. The Cincinnati Convention had indorsed that Administration, and James Buchanan had indorsed the Cincinnati Convention, therefore did he hold him responsible for this; therefore did he and should he conclude, until he saw reason for believing differently, that if James Buchanan were elected President of the United States he would go on in pursuance of the same policy. How could he (Mr. Buchanan) do otherwise? The principles of the Cincinnati Convention committed him to this thing. He was the representative of the interest which domineers over and controls the Administration at Washington; for it was among the significant signs of the time—one of the most perilous signs of the time—that in that Convention the Democratic Party no longer held the bold, manly, national ground which had distinguished it for so many years before. That Convention surrendered the party to the slave-holding interest, and put itself entirely under the control of that interest. That surrender was the more apparent when they recalled the fact that in '47 Mr. Calhoun introduced into the Senate of the United States, a series of resolutions rehearsing, in almost the same language, the very principles embodied in the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, and could not get a Democratic Senator to support them. And so in the National Convention at Baltimore, in '48, the resolution of Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, asserting that the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property in any portion of the Confederacy, "by any other than the parties interested in them, was the true republican doctrine recognized by that body," was rejected by a vote of ayes 36, noes 246. [Loud applause.

And that party now talked about being national and its opponents sectional. He was aware that a plea was put forth, that the declaration by the Cincinnati Convention against any interference whatever by Congress with Slavery in the territories, was introduced for the sake of popular sovereignty. But he had yet to see that popular sovereignty was embraced in the Nebraska bill or the Cincinnati platform. The question was not what Kansas should be as a State when it came to form a State Constitution. That was to say, that was not the first question. The question now was, should there be Slavery in the Territory. You make it Slave Territory and they would render it certain to become a Slave State; make it a Free Territory and they would render it certain to be a Free State. If James Buchanan was elected, he would so fortify the slaveholding interest in Kansas that it would become a slaveholding Territory and from that moment onward it would be sure to become a Slave State, and when once made a Slave State they could not make it free unless by Abolitionism. Now, would it not be an injury to Kansas herself, a calamity to our common country, and an irreparable injury to our mechanics and free laborers, if Kansas were made a Slave State? Did not all experience show that Slave labor and Free labor could not exist side by side? Had they ever existed side by side in any country on the face of the earth? Had labor under any such circumstances ever been honorable and profitable, or regarded as worthy of pursuit by honorable or high-minded men? And then, if Kansas became a Slave State all the Territory west of it would become Slave States likewise. How must Freedom reach it when it must go through Kansas and Missouri both, considering that now it was as much as it could do to cross Missouri alone? Now, was all this Northwest Territory to be surrendered to Slavery? Was it not right and proper for us to take such action at November next as would save it from such a fate? [Loud Applause.]

The Southern States, with a population only half that of the Free States, wielded the whole power of the Government. They had a majority in the Senate, and thus controlled the treaty-making power. The fact that property was represented in the South and not in the North, gave them 25 to 30 of a representation in the House of Representatives more than they would otherwise be entitled to. Their policy now was to acquire an absolute ascendency in the Congress of the United States, and thus wield all the powers of the Government for the benefit of their interest alone, regardless of the other great interests of the country. And was this right? Was this just? Was this what the freemen of America ought to consider as a desirable fate for their common country in the days that were to come? [Cries of "No, no."] This same project of extending Slavery was not a matter of accident. In the South they were now vindicating Slavery upon principle. It was the only ground they could consistently take upon the Kansas question, for if it were not claimed for Slavery that it was a legitimate moral institution, they could not have the assurance to demand its extension into the Territories. The ground taken by all the Southern Democratic supporters of James Buchanan was that this was a contest between capital and labor. The question then was whether labor should be independent of, or the servant and slave of capital; whether capital should own labor, or the laborers should stand by themselves, independent of it, making their own terms with it, consulting their own interest in it, building themselves up by the side of capital, and making labor what John C. Fremont called it—"The natural capital of a free country." [Loud applause.] Now, if we were to extend Slavery into Kansas, we must extend it, with all the social and all the moral influences that attend it everywhere, and were those such as to recommend it to the favor of a free Christian community? Its relations to freedom of speech and of the press afforded a sufficient answer. Whether they were satisfied to aid in extending it over our common country was the question which he now left to the criticisms of his opponent and to their own judgment.

REMARKS OF HON. L. B. CHASE.

Mr. Chase was now introduced by the President, and received with general applause. He remarked that if anything was wanting to prove that the Republican Party is a sectional party, the speech of his honorable opponent had proved it. He appealed to the audience whether Mr. Raymond had not done all he could to excite ridicule against their Southern brethren. [Cries of yes and no.] The speaker, after reminding the audience that they were using his time, resumed his speech by saying that he appeared before them to see justice done to the South. He saw no reason to believe they wished to do anything unjust to their brethren of the South. [Voices—"We do not."] It had been claimed, he said, by the Republicans, that Slavery had been, and was now, aggressive; that it was the controlling power in the General Government. If they would set aside the first five Presidents, they would find that the North had had four Presidents and the South three. Count Gen. Taylor, and it would stand from the South five; from the North two. Then there were two hundred and fifty heads of departments at Washington, and one-half of that number were from the Northern States. Then there were the Post-Offices. There were more post-offices at the North than at the South, and those who held those offices at the North were Northern men. Again, it was charged that the slave power was aggressive, and grasping far more territory than was its right. Now, when the Constitution was adopted nearly every State held slaves, and now Freedom holds full two-thirds of the land. To the assertion that Slavery had no right in the Territories he would answer that it had been in Territories before, and that the Convention over which George Washington presided was silent upon the subject of Slavery, which, he considered, was conclusive evidence that that Convention did not wish to interfere with it either in the Territories or elsewhere. He wished to impress upon the minds of his Democratic friends that in 1798 an ordinance was passed recognizing Slavery in the Territories. Now, after all the talk about establishing Slavery in Kansas and in the other Territories belonging to the United States, he wished to know who believed Slavery would be established there, or in the Territories of Washington, Oregon or Nebraska.

A Voice—"It is going there as fast as it can," which was followed by general applause.

The speaker resuming, said he wished his friend to understand that he (his friend) supposed he understood the subjects under discussion, but before he had concluded he would prove that he was a great ignoramus. [Laughter, and cries of "question."] But he would pursue the subject a little further. And in doing so he would claim that, notwithstanding all the talk about Slavery aggression, Freedom still had two-thirds of the soil. But he was not afraid of a dissolution of the Union. He believed James Buchanan would be elected. He thought the late elections pointed that way. [Cheers, and cries of "debate the questions at issue."] When quiet had been restored, the speaker said that the shout had gone out, Pennsylvania had willed it—and he believed James Buchanan would be the next President. [Cheers, and cries of "proceed with the discussion."] In considering the results depending upon the issue of the present canvass the speaker would have them look to what the consequences of disunion would be to the North. In the collection of $53,000,000 of revenue it was well to know that $43,000,000 went to the Free States, while only $10,000,000 went to the Slave States. In the fisheries there were $11,000,000, all of which, except about $200,000, went to the North. Then there were $154,000 more to the North in light-houses. At the North, the cotton goods produced amounted yearly to $52,000,000, while at the South the amount was but $9,000,000. And in fact, in the other sources of profit, the North gained the most, and consequently would have the most to lose in case of disunion. Now a great deal had been said against the South, but yet they were not independent of the South. Why, if a dissolution of the Union should occur, the South would immediately join with England, [laughter,] and then England would get her cotton free of duty. [Laughter.] Where then would the North be? Then, again, they got from Virginia the tobacco with which they filled their pipes, [laughter,] and others of the products of the South. If a dissolution of the Union should take place, they would then have to pay duty on all they received from the South. In this view he was sorry to see good old Massachusetts act so fanatical on this question; but she had always been propagandist. If this Union should be dissolved there would no longer be the long rows of carts in the streets, and the mechanics would find less employment. So, too, would our commerce be affected, for then the north would not have the carrying of the cotton and tobacco of the South. Mr. Raymond, he said, had remarked the other evening that the intellect of the South was not equal in the mass to that of the North; and education was neither so general nor so good. That was not a new saying. Mr. Morris, a Northern man, made a similar remark at the time of the formation of the Constitution. It might be flattering to a Northern audience to be thus informed, but when he heard it he could not help remembering what the Pharisee said, "I thank thee, O God, that I am not as other men." If this talk against the South should continue there would be danger to the Union, for by and by the South would get indignant. It would be like a man and wife who were continually in trouble. They would finally arrive at the conclusion that they had better separate—separate quietly, but separate. But he had spoken of Massachusetts. That State had always been propagandist. They had banished the Quakers and hung the Witches. [Cries of "Question."] He had said that the Republican Party was a sectional party; and now he would add, that at the Convention held at Auburn, where Mr. Raymond was a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, there was a resolution passed against the Fugitive Slave law, and there was also a resolution passed recommending a convention of delegates from the Free States, and that convention was held in Philadelphia. He would ask whether that did not appear like sectionalism. And yet they would talk about the South's not allowing Free Speech on the question of Slavery. They talked as if they were to say, "we are willing you should bring up your children as you please, but we claim the privilege of teaching them to do wrong." That was it exactly, and he did not think it was exactly fair to talk against their preventing discussion after having said, as the Republicans said, that they would let the question of Slavery alone, in the Slave States. [Laughter and applause.] Now about Kansas. He would say a word about that. A great deal had been said about the bogus laws there, and about the troubles that had been there. It was propagandism that had made the trouble there; and the so-called bogus laws were recognized by those who voted for Dunn's bill. The Republicans made a great deal of talk about their sympathy for the negro; yet by their Topeka Constitution a colored man could not go into Kansas—Fred. Douglas could not go there and become a citizen. That was their sympathy for the negro. [A Voice—We don't go for niggers; this is a fight for the rights of white men and free labor.] Then, said the speaker, resuming, there was Toombs' bill. Why did they not vote for that? Hale said it was a good bill. The only objection he had was, that the President and Senate would have the appointment of the Commissioners. He believed the President wanted peace in Kansas, and he believed the Democratic party wanted peace there also, because it was injurious to the prospects of the party to have bloodshed in Kansas. The Republicans claimed that Slavery had no right in Kansas. If it had not, he would like to have Mr. Raymond tell him how it got there. It was there, and it was recognized in Dunn's bill. Now he would come to the Missouri Compromise. It was claimed that the Democracy had done a great wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. He claimed that it had been violated before, but he would speak of another Compromise—that of the tariff bill, which Mr. Clay favored so strongly—was not that too violated in 1842? Mr. Raymond had quoted from Benton's "Thirty Years," to prove that the land joined to Missouri was engineered through by the South. Now, Jackson said that Benton had not been in his right mind since he had his brains blown out on board the *Princeton*. But Col. Benton had lucid intervals; and that he was in the enjoyment of one now, was evident from the fact that he would vote for Buchanan instead of for his son-in-law. Now, at the time it was charged that that grant to Missouri was engineered through, there were in the Senate, Clay, Crittenden, John Davis, Webster, Tallmadge, Southard, John M. Clayton, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, and Samuel Ewing. Andrew Jackson was President. In the House there were twelve members, of whom the leading men were Abijah Mann, Jr., and John Quincy Adams. Talk about hoodwinking such men! [Laughter.] Now there had been a great deal of talk about the Missouri Compromise, and the evils of its repeal. He claimed that all that had been done, was to let the people do with the matter of Slavery as they pleased, and that he called popular sovereignty. [Applause.] By act of Congress, the Territory of New-Mexico was allowed to come into the Union either with or without Slavery. Both the political parties in 1852 agreed to it, and had it down expressly in their platforms. The Whig Convention indorsed that sentiment—the Convention that nominated Gen. Scott, and he believed the Lieutenant-Governor had a finger in that. [Laughter and great applause.] Now he would come to the Ostend Manifesto. In that, the Republicans claimed, the doctrine was, "Might makes right." Now the fact was, the doctrine of that Manifesto was that when the safety of our country and institutions required that we should have Cuba, then if we could not purchase it we should be warranted in taking it. Now the Governor had said that if we fought for Cuba we should have to fight against the whole civilized world. Would it not come with a bad grace from England, who is all the time acquiring territory, to interfere with our taking Cuba? [Laughter.] He would say that he had no objection to acquiring Cuba, and Nicaragua and Canada. [Applause.] He wanted Young America to have room enough to spread himself. He wanted him to bathe one hand in the Pacific, the other in the Atlantic, to cool his head at the North Pole, and warm his feet in the Torrid Zone. [Great laughter and applause—during which several cries of "Fillibuster" were heard.] The speaker said he thought he heard some such cry; and he promised to prove to them that John C. Fremont was as great a Fillibuster as Walker; that he was a regular Fillibuster, dyed in the wool; and he would place it in the power of his Democratic friends, when charged with Fillibusterism, to be able to show that John C. Fremont was the greatest Fillibuster of all. He here quoted from the life of John C. Fremont that portion relating to his conquest of California, and added that he conquered it when he did not know but that his Government was at peace with the Government of Mexico. He said that instead of going back, as he ought to have done—

A Voice—"He never goes back," and great laughter.

The speaker, resuming, said, that if John C. Fremont had never gone back, the Democrats would drive him back now.

A Voice—Pennsylvania's cooked his mutton!

The speaker said that his biographer said he must either surrender or return back; that he had a serious responsibility to perform, and he performed it. Did he hesitate to do it?

A Voice—Yes, Sir-ee.

No, Sir! said the speaker, with emphasis. [Great laughter and applause.] These things, continued the speaker, seemed to put the Republicans in a joyous mood. [Great applause.]

The President, Mr. Fry—Gentlemen, please to let the speaker discuss the question in his own way. [Great laughter and applause.]

The speaker said, as soon as order had been restored, that he had charged Fremont with making war while he did not know but that our country was at peace with Mexico, and he had proven that he was as bad a Fillibuster as Walker—that both were "dyed in the wool." He said the Republicans were in the habit of calling the Democracy "the Sham Democracy." Now, he proposed to show that the word "Sham" should be prefixed to their opponents.

When Jackson removed the deposits, then that was the great question with the Whigs. So it was about the Bank and so with the Tariff. They did not touch any of these questions now, and he would leave it with the audience to decide whether the word "Sham" did not properly belong to them. He had seen a paragraph in the New-York Times, of which his friend Mr. Raymond was the accomplished editor, speaking of a trio of Buchaniers, and *joining the names of Mr. McMasters*, Thomas Francis Meagher and Rase Brooks. He had nothing to say of Mr. McMasters, and he would leave Mr. Brooks to take care of himself; but Mr. Meagher he knew was a gentleman, a scholar, a patriot and a Buchanan man. [Applause.] But the Editor of the Times was not the first that had found fault with Mr. Meagher. The English Abolitionists had found fault with him in his own country. Leaving Mr. Meagher, the speaker asked, How is this election going, think you?—which was answered by loud cries for "Buchanan" and for "John C. Fremont,"—to which the speaker replied, "I am not surprised that there should be a difference of opinion."

A Voice in the gallery to the left—Hoorah for the Kintucky rifles!

A Voice in the body of the building—Dry up!

A Voice in the gallery to the right—Tell us something about Herbert, who murdered Keating!

The speaker, resuming, asked if Fremont was to be elected, which Fremont would it be; and he was promptly answered, "John C. Fremont." The speaker said there seemed to be some doubt about which Fremont was running for President.

A Voice to the right of the platform—It's the Fremont who conquered California!

A Voice from the gallery—What is he discussing?

The speaker said he thought he heard a gentleman ask what he was discussing. He was discussing the question, and he would not detain them long.

The President, Mr. Fry, said he hoped the audience would not interrupt the speaker. When during his remarks the speaker asked a question, it was a mere figure of speech, which he did not expect would be answered by the audience. It was directed to Mr. Raymond, and should be so understood.

Mr. Raymond came forward and said that during the hour in which he had spoken he had not been interrupted, and he trusted no friend of his would interrupt his opponent.

Mr. Chase, resuming, said he thought he had met Mr. Raymond fairly on the Slavery question, on the doctrines of the Ostend Manifesto, and on the other issues that had been touched upon, and in conclusion he would say, that we ought to harbor kinder feelings towards our brethren of the South. They had fought side by side with us in the Revolution, and during that period, in Brooklyn Southern men had stood while their ranks were plowed by the balls of the British, and they had not asked whether it was their own homes they were defending. Two hundred and fifty men fell upon that field, and now the only monument to them was a miserable shed. After thanking the audience for their attention to him, and the women for their attendance—the younger of whom were always in favor of Union—he resumed his seat.

MR. RAYMOND'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Raymond came forward to close the argument on his side, amid enthusiastic cheers. There was much, he said, in the speech of his friend, Mr. Chase, to which he could give his most hearty concurrence. Nothing which he (Mr. Chase) could say in behalf of our Southern brethren, as brethren, would receive a dissenting voice from him. He acknowledged them as bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and partners in our heritage of liberty. They had fought side by side with us in the Revolution and the war of 1812, and he believed they loved the common country as we did. Never from his lips should purposely fall one word derogatory to the patriotism or injurious to the character of our Southern brethren; least of all, calculated to raise indignation against it. [Applause.] But, then, had we no right to canvass principles which were put forward by a certain interest in the Southern States—the principles put forward by one interest in the midst of our Southern brethren? For the slaveholding interest was not the whole South. Out of 6,000,000 of people, there were only, according to the census, 347,000 slaveholders. They had their interests to watch and protect; they were laboring to extend and justify their interest. It was natural they should do so. He did not find any fault with them for desiring it. But he would say that we had a right, in considering the question whether in extending that interest they trespassed upon our rights; and whether, in the affairs of our common country and in the existing mutual relations between us on all those questions which are now at issue, it was not perfectly right that we should consider where the line should be drawn, and insist on our Southern brethren standing by that line. We resisted them as brethren; we did not regard them as enemies. We threatened them with no war or a revolution. He submitted to his friends whether there might not be cited a great many speeches that were somewhat violent, somewhat calculated to excite indignation, and perchance ridicule against the North; if the North were not too great to be ridiculed by anybody. [Loud applause.]

A Voice—How about the sixteen stars?

Mr. Raymond—Thirty-one stars shine gloriously in this Union. I flatter myself they will never be less. On the contrary, I believe they will be more, and I believe that every star from now through all time to come, if we can only succeed in maintaining the principles of the Constitution intact, will shed down its radiance upon a happy people. [Great Applause.] Mr. Chase had asserted that the North was the first to ignore the Missouri Compromise. The first case he referred to was not a violation of the Missouri Compromise at all, because the North based its objection to admitting Missouri as a Slave State on an extra principle introduced into the Constitution, denying the right of emancipating slaves without the consent of the owners, etc.; and second, for preventing free negroes from coming in and settling in that State under any pretext whatever. That was again compromised by the interposition of Mr. Clay, and the State did come in as a slaveholding State, and with those clauses in the Constitution also. The second case referred to was that of the extension of the Missouri Compromise line. The facts of that case, however, were these: The western boundary of Missouri was a meridian of longitude, running almost parallel with the Missouri River, and it was urged that it was necessary to extend the boundary to the river, because free access to it was necessary for the purposes of its commerce. The extension was granted, and on that ground alone. The subject of Slavery extension was not mentioned in connection with it, and this fact showed that the North was always willing to make every concession to the South that her commercial interests, or the prosperity of the country required. All these things constituted no sort of pretext for abolishing this great Compromise, of which he thought his friend spoke somewhat lightly. We had only to consider what that Compromise did for the country, in order to appreciate the benefits of it. Popular sovereignty, it was true, was a plausible doctrine, but there was no such thing as popular sovereignty in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, or in the Cincinnati Platform, except in words; and Mr. Buchanan himself, in his Sandford letter, had expressly denied it. The vital question as to Kansas was, whether Slavery was to exist there or not; and that was to be determined by the action of the settlers while it remained a territory. The question was, whether in Kansas when they pretended to give us popular sovereignty, we could discuss this question or not. If they did discredit it, and violated the law in that respect, the only recourse offered was to go to the Courts. They went to the Courts, and went before a Jury, and there they encountered Section 31 of Chapter 151 of the laws of Kansas, enacting that no person who is conscientiously opposed to holding Slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in the Territory, shall sit as a juror. He submitted, therefore, that there was no such thing as popular sovereignty in Kansas. His friend asked how Slavery came there? When he told him (Mr. Raymond) how murder and robbing and horse-stealing came there, he would answer his question. Why, he asked, was Slavery there? Simply because violent men, with the red right hand of despotism, went there, and determined that Slavery should be there, in spite of law, in spite of justice, in spite of popular sovereignty. [Loud applause.] Mr. Chase had said that Mr. Dunn's bill carried Slavery there. Now he couldn't believe him serious in that, because that bill didn't pass the Senate, and was not, therefore, a law at all; and, besides, that bill was not intended to establish Slavery in Kansas till 1858, but to allow to those who had brought slaves there sufficient time in which to remove their property. It had been said that they all approved of this same principle of popular sovereignty in indorsing the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Chase claimed that these were a finality. And why were they not? What disturbed their repose? The repeal of the Missouri Compromise did it. No man could charge the bringing up of this controversy on the Republicans or Free-Soilers, or anyone else opposed to the aggressions of Slavery. It was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise that had thrown the whole country into this boiling cauldron of Slavery agitation. The very worst aspect of this whole case was, that whereas hitherto we had settled all these things with our slaveholding brethren by means of compromises, the repeal of this Compromise blotted out the very spirit of compromise. They have told us by that repeal, and to our faces, they care nothing for bargains or compacts—that they are determined to have Slavery go wherever they want it—and that we must fight this thing for the future on its merits. In conclusion, Mr. Raymond referred to the fillibustering tendencies of the Ostend Manifesto; and, in refuting the charges of fillibusterism brought by Mr. Chase against Col. Fremont, read an extract from Mr. Chase's history of the Polk Administration, which expressed the writer's admiration of the judgment and discretion exhibited by Mr. Fremont under the circumstances referred to, and of the success with which his measures were crowned.

On Mr. Raymond's resuming his seat amid a perfect storm of applause, Capt. Rynders mounted the platform, and being called for, remarked that he was pleased to know that fair play had been shown to both parties, for if Chase had not had fair play, and he (Capt. Rynders) had been present, Raymond would not have had an opportunity of saying another word.

The large assemblage dispersed with cheers for Buchanan and Fremont.

A Countryman Fleeced.—A countryman, named Charles Williams, from Greene County, New-York, appeared at the Lower Police Court, yesterday morning, and complained that he had been robbed of $73 by a Centre-street night-walker. He stated that he arrived in this City on Thursday last, and took lodgings at Lovejoy's Hotel. On Friday and Saturday he went about enjoying himself. On Saturday night, at a late hour, he was spotted by the female from Centre-street, who asked him to accompany her to her residence. Williams, willing fellow, consented. He treated, he drank, and treated and drank again, until he became sleepy. He retired in his new quarters, but on waking up in the morning he found his pockets empty!

The Magistrate advised him to keep out of bad company. Mr. Williams then left, fully convinced that he had paid too dear for his whistle.

A Burglary.—The office of Story & Stevens, No. 12 Old-slip, was entered on Sunday night by burglars, who completely ransacked the premises and stole therefrom a large quantity of cigars. The rascals then transferred their scene of operations to the office of A. Rooses, on the third floor of the same building, where they packed up a considerable quantity of silk, but, becoming alarmed, fled the building and left the silk behind. The proceedings of the thieves were not learned till the next day.

The Late Stabbing Affray in Mott-street.—Terence Frowley, the man who was stabbed on Saturday night in Mott-street, is still alive at the City Hospital. A bar-tender named O'Donnell, who is charged with inflicting the wound has fled, and thus far evaded arrest.

Fire and Loss of Life in Montgomery, Ala.—We regret to learn that on Saturday night last the gin house on the plantation of Doctor B. R. Jones, a few miles from this city, was burnt. Four negroes were burnt to death, and three others so badly injured that there is scarcely a probability that any of them will recover. We further learn that thirty bales of cotton were also consumed. The loss will probably reach $15,000 to $20,000.

The origin of this dreadful calamity was, we learn, thus: A girl was standing in the door of the lint room with a candle, while the other negroes were at work inside. The door, swinging against the girl, knocked the candle out of her hand, and, the lint immediately igniting, the room was instantly filled with flame.—*Montgomery Journal, Oct. 12.*

Mast is very plentiful in Ohio, offering abundant food to the hogs and attracting immense quantities of pigeons. The sportsmen fill their bags almost too easy. Ducks and pigeons are thick, and deer are occasional. The saddle of one lately killed weighed 54 pounds.

John Otis, Esq., a prominent citizen of Hallowell, Me., died suddenly at that place on Friday. Mr Otis was a prominent member of the legal profession in Maine, and a Representative to Congress during General Taylor's Administration.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

From Washington.

RETURN OF THE SECRETARIES OF WAR AND THE NAVY—THE STEAMER WABASH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20.

The Secretary of War has returned from his visit to West-Point.

The Secretary of the Navy's health is much improved and he is expected here from North Carolina at the end of the month.

The steamer Wabash will leave Annapolis this week for New-York, and thence join the Home Squadron.

A great number of invitations to a supper at the White House this evening, have been issued to prominent participators in the reception of the President, on his return to this City, and to distinguished public functionaries.

News from Kansas.

THE LATE WHOLESALE ARREST OF EMIGRANTS—OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 20.

Advices from Nebraska City give further particulars of the recent arrest of emigrants. The party numbered two hundred and fifty, including women and children. Mr. Eldridge, the Conductor, procured permission of Gov. Geary to enter the Territory with the ordinary arms of emigrants, it being assured that the intentions of the party were peaceful. On arriving at Plymouth, Kansas, on the 10th inst., they found Deputy-Marshal Preston, with seven hundred troops, acting as a posse, and six pieces of artillery, drawn up to oppose their further progress. The Marshal ordered them to halt, and informed the whole party that they were prisoners.

All the boxes, trunks and baggage were searched, and resulted in the finding of some kegs of powder, a keg of cartridges, belonging to the night-guard, ten Sharpe's rifles, two dozen revolvers, and a number of common rifles, belonging to private individuals. The troops then took possession of all the horses, wagons, baggage, farming utensils, and a large quantity of provisions, and ordered the whole party under a guard, with instructions to the troops to shoot any who might attempt to escape. The emigrants were mostly from New-York, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Republican Mass Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 20.

Hon. John P. Hale addressed 5,000 Republicans at the Pavilion on Saturday evening. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

Governor Robinson of Kansas in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Governor Robinson, of Kansas, speaks in this city to-morrow night.

Democratic Rejoicing in Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 20.

A salute of 200 guns was fired this afternoon in honor of the Democratic victories in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The Key-Stone Club start to-morrow for New-York to take part in the celebration there.

Republican Mass Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Monday, Oct. 20.

The largest meeting that has been held in this city this campaign was held in the Fremont camp this evening, to hear Governor Robinson, of Kansas. The number present was estimated at 3,000. An impromptu procession was got up of nearly a mile in length. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Destructive Fire at Bridgeport, Ill.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 20.

A fire occurred on Saturday at Bridgeport, about three miles from this city, destroying in addition to the propeller *Falcon*, previously reported, the packing house of Hough & Kershaw, with a large quantity of beef belonging to Hawkins & Van Antwerp. The loss of Hough & Kershaw in buildings is $35,000—insured for $24,000; and in stock $40,000—insured for $32,000. Hawkins & Van Antwerp's loss in beef is $25,000—uninsured. Total loss $115,000.

The Case of the Shiffler Hose Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 20.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the McIntyre Homicide have rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by some person unknown.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The United States Mail Steamship *Southerner* arrived here this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 20—10 P. M.

The steamship *North American* is now 12 days out from Liverpool for this port, with 4 days later news. She had not been signaled at the River du Loupe at 9¼ o'clock this evening.

Grain Shipments.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 20.

The latest advices from Chicago and Milwaukee say there are 72 vessels now on their way to this city with 1,062,647 bushels of Grain.

The Strike.

The Erie Railroad troubles are about over. The trains run with great regularity, the new engineers are getting into the ways of the road, and affairs resume their old aspect. The strikers have made very little of their attempt, and one likely to make *still* less in future, the Company having issued posters declaring that none of the engineers who have *held out* stubbornly in the strike need ever expect to obtain employment again on this Road. The freight trains, in the running of which there has been some delay and confusion, were passing up the Road yesterday in swarms, at distances of two or three miles apart, and will now make trips regularly. We are requested to state that none of the discharged engineers are in the employ of the New-York Central Railroad.

According to the estimates of the Philadelphia *North American*, the next State Legislature of Pennsylvania will be composed as follows: In the Senate, fifteen Democrats and eighteen Opposition; and in the House, forty-nine Democrats and fifty-one Opposition.

There will be great Mass Meetings at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening, at 7. Among the speakers, positively to be present, are Hon. Henry Wilson and Hon. Anson Burlingame.

Jeremy Taylor vs. The Brookses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Perhaps, Sir, you and the public may think these eloquent words of the eloquent Bishop Taylor, worth more than all the rabid rant and cant of the would-be zealots of the *Express*. Speaking of the rise and spread of the Christian religion, he says: "Presently it came to pass that men were no longer ashamed of the Cross, but it was worn upon breasts, printed in the air, drawn upon foreheads, *carried upon banners, put upon crowns imperial*," &c.—*See Sermon preached at the funeral of the Lord Primate.*

Is Jeremy Taylor or Brooks the better authority?

ONE WHO DESPISES DUPLICITY.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Co., Paris, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 2, 1856:

J. Fabbricotti, H. Harbeck, E. A. Lesley, A. J. Cauviant, J. B. Minturn, M. D., E. T. Dunton, C. Townsend, M. K. Cousens, O. Byrne, A. Fisk, M. G. Wing, E. E. Brook, Thos. J. Bayaud, New-York; J. W. Zacharie, John R. Marshall, Louisiana; A. Herbemont, Jr., South Carolina; E. G. Holland, Massachusetts; J. Nevins and lady, W. Paith and family, W. Goodwin, Dr. W. H. Bruner, J. T. Boyd, R. E. Griffith, Pennsylvania; C. H. Fite and lady, Maryland; S. A. Whitney, E. F. Dorrance, New-Jersey; R. T. Ford, H. D. Newcomb, Kentucky; Leonard Case, Samuel St. John, Ohio; P. M. Eder, A. S. Pearlman, John Caperton and lady, California.

Pennsylvania Coming Out All Right.—From the Pittsburg Gazette, of Saturday.

In 1836 the so-called Democratic Party carried Pennsylvania at the October State Election by a large majority. In the Presidential Election which followed, the Whigs, with scarcely a hope of success, reduced the majority to a very low figure, as follows:

Harrison.......87,111 Van Buren.......91,[illegible]

Van Buren's majority.......4,364.

In 1840, when the tide set so strongly in favor of Gen. Harrison, it was again carried for what was called Democracy at the State Election, [illegible] vote for Congress [illegible]

Harrison.......[illegible]

[illegible]

And yet, at the Presidential Election, which immediately followed, the State went for [illegible] the following vote:

Harrison.......144,021 Van Buren.......[illegible]

Harrison's majority.......[illegible]

In 1844, it was carried for "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42" at both the State and Presidential elections.

In 1848, at the State Election it went as follows:

For Taylor. For Cass.

[illegible]

Yet at the Presidential Election, directly after, the vote stood:

Taylor.......185,[illegible] Cass.......172,[illegible]

Van Buren.......11,177

Gen. Taylor over Gen. Cass.......13,5[illegible]

In 1852, it went for sham Democracy at both elections, though Gen. Scott received more votes in November than were cast for the Democratic State ticket in October—as follows:

Whig.		Dem.	
Oct.—Hoffman	151,[illegible]	Hopkins	171,[illegible]
Nov.—Gen. Scott	179,122	Gen. Pierce	198,568
Maj.—October	19,948	November	19,446

Thus the Whigs, after success had become hopeless, not only polled votes enough to beat the vote of the sham Democracy in October, but actually reduced their majority.

While we do not give up the State to the enemy, even if she may possibly have gone against us now, we believe that we can carry her for Fremont in November by a most triumphant majority.

The Position of the South on the Slavery Question.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 17.

We are becoming every day more hopeful and confident of the future. The election of Mr. Buchanan we now think certain.

That will afford us at least four years for the discussion of the subject of African Slavery. A great reaction has certainly commenced on the whole subject of domestic Slavery throughout Christendom. All admit that West India emancipation has been worse than a failure. It has injured the moral, religious and intellectual condition of the negro, and greatly diminished the production of such necessaries of life as coffee, sugar, &c. Men in Europe and America begin to attempt to calculate the consequences to the civilized world of the total abolition of negro slavery. The facts and data for the basis of such a calculation are abundant. The loss of the cotton, sugar and rice crops, now produced by negro slavery, would of itself prostrate, in a great measure, every industrial interest in Christendom, break up commerce and starve one-half the laboring whites. The very existence of society, in a great part of Europe and America, seems to depend on the continuance of this institution. Take away the products of negro slavery, and these societies would at once be disorganized and disbanded, and soon starve.

The South could better dispense with negro slavery, as an economical or productive institution, than the North or Western Europe. We might still produce enough for home consumption of those products which maintain the trade, commerce, manufactures and very lives of half of Christendom; but we should have no surplus for exportation.

Suppose it possible that, after many years, white hireling labor should fully supply the place of our slave labor, there is nothing to cheer the heart of the philanthropist in the prospect of white men doing the field labor of the hot and malarious South.

As the discussion advances, the North will perceive that the profits and the blessings, social [illegible] of Slavery, are shared equally by the [illegible] and those who trade with them. The white laborers of England and the North, now employed in skilled mechanical and well-paid labor, must descend to the toilsome, ill-paid drudgery of agricultural [illegible], in the absence of negro slavery. They would no longer find employment in their present occupations, and would only be needed to do that work which negroes had ceased to do. The emancipation of the blacks is equivalent to the enslavement of whites.

The cruelty of compelling white men to labor in the cotton, the sugar and rice fields, is greater than that of the African slave trade. Yet white men must so labor, after negro emancipation, or a great part of mankind will starve.

When the North shall calm down a little, and seriously investigate the influences, for good or for evil, of the existence and gradual extension of negro Slavery, [illegible] *North, they will find* [illegible] *promotive of their prosperity and well being.*

But the greatest re-actionary movement is one carried on by the most learned philosophical men, who are yet wholly unconscious of what they are doing. The socialists and communists, in denouncing free society, have gone very far to *justify Slave society*. They are busily engaged in Europe and America, ransacking, sifting, exposing the past history and present condition of the laboring poor. The astounding amount of poverty, ignorance and crime, which they bring to light must, after a time so far to reconcile all their minds to negro slavery. For, if such be the condition of a great part of the laboring whites, what would be the condition of negroes exposed to the same hardships and temptations?

The South must push the discussion in the new form it has assumed. Expose, compare and weigh the actual evils of the two systems, as ascertained from history and statistics. *By this means all men will be certain to think better of negro slavery than they have heretofore done.* Most men will see, that if liberty without property has done so little for the whites, it would be an unmitigated curse to the negroes.

This mode of calling for facts instead of abstractions, is new to the South, and already confuses, staggers and bewilders the Abolitionists. Yet it is the only fair and satisfactory way of handling the subject.

We must continue to insist that they shall prove, at least, the good effects of European emancipation, before they ask us to try the experiment of liberating three millions and a half of negroes.

Loss of the Steamship City of Savannah.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 20.

This steamer, which belongs to the line recently formed in this city for effecting regular steam communication with Savannah, was lost at sea on the afternoon of Thursday last, having sprung a leak, which compelled her abandonment. It appears that the steamer left Savannah for this port on the morning of Sunday, the 12th inst., seemingly in the best running order, and was making very good time considering the roughness of the weather, until Tuesday night, when she sprung a leak during a heavy gale from N. E. to E., the vessel being off Cape Hatteras, W. by S. about 30 miles. Capt. Jas. Pascal, her commander, immediately commenced search for the leak, but did not succeed in finding it, although it was doubtless forward. It was then deemed advisable to lay to, which was done under close reefed main-top-sail and fore-top-sail. In the meantime *all hands* were hard at work at the pumps, aided by the injection bilge-pump, which was kept in active motion by the engine. Some of the former were rendered useless in consequence of their becoming choked, the deck-pumps choking on Thursday, and in defiance of superhuman efforts the leak continued to gain until the water was four feet deep, and gaining access to the fire room, extinguished the flames in the furnaces. It was utterly impossible, therefore, for the vessel to reach land in that helpless condition, and she remained exposed to the mercy of the sea, which was running high until Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, when the bark *Sylph*, Capt. Jones, from Boston to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar, hove in sight.

As soon as the Captain could distinguish the signal of distress, he bore down hard for the steamer, and after skillful seamanship had the proud satisfaction of receiving safely in the comfortable cabin of his own faithful vessel the entire crew of the ill-fated steamer, numbering 19 souls. Previous to abandoning the steamer, the crew picked up a few articles most convenient to carry, and, manning the boats, left her to her fate—the captain and engineer being the last to leave her. Arriving on the *Sylph*, they were almost completely exhausted, in consequence of remaining in the water so long; the legs and feet of the men were much swollen and strained, in consequence of exposure to the copper-ore water.

Every possible kindness was extended to the crew by Capt. Jones, the cabins and berths and good cheer of the domestic larder being availed of, with an invigorating "splice of their main braces" frequently administered, of course medicinally. On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the fine steamer *Mary Washington*, under the command of Capt. Mason L. Weems, whilst coming out into the Chesapeake, near Cove Point, ran alongside the *Sylph*, and received the crew of the steamer. They were made even more comfortable then, and after seven hours' rapid steaming safely reached the Monumental City. The authorities of the Company owning the steamer, of which William T. Walters, Esq., is the President, and Charles M. Dougherty, Esq., Treasurer, give the highest praise to Captain Pascal and to Mr. A. L. Foote, *the chief* engineer of the steamer, and to the entire crew, for their unceasing efforts to save the vessel, as well as for their prudent management; whilst to the officers of the *Sylph* and *Mary Washington*, the highest credit is due for their generous hospitality.

The *Savannah* was comparatively a new vessel, and built in Pittsburg. She was insured in several marine offices of that city, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for $80,000. She cost the present Company about 28,000.

Her cargo consisted of 12 bales feathers, 19 bbls. whisky, nearly 800 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of copper ore, four to the ton, 80 casks of rice, and 84 bales of domestics, all of which were consigned to various firms of this city. The cargo and vessel were estimated at $100,000.

Boy Drowned.—Robert, youngest son of Mr. R. L. Stewart, of Chester, Orange Co., was drowned on Wednesday, in a pit, made by digging out clay for the use of a brick yard.

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

It is to quiet citizens that I address myself—not to professed politicians, nor to crowded meetings, nor excited assemblies—but to those faithful and intelligent citizens who seek for the truth, and desire to vote in such manner as best to secure the characteristic blessings of our Government. I do not propose to argue the great questions of public policy now before us. The time for argument is mostly passed, and the time for reflection and decision has arrived. I propose only to briefly state the case.

All parties agree that this is the most important Presidential election which we have ever held. The character of our institutions forever seems to depend upon it. The great question is: Shall Slavery be extended by law into the Free Territories of the United States, and be fortified and made impregnable—an eternal characteristic of our Republic? There are the somewhat local questions—the Buchanan Ostend Circular—the robbing of a friendly nation of her territories in time of peace—and the question of a free public highway across the continent, through our own free territory—the Pacific Railroad. These are only branches of the other question. The forcible seizure and annexation of Cuba is but a measure to fortify Slavery, by adding new slave territory to the United States. Let it be established that Cuba must come into the Union as free territory, and the gentlemen who met at Ostend would throw up their hands in pious horror at the proposition to steal the queen of the Antilles. And let Slavery be established throughout the Territories of the Northwest, so that trains of caged or chained slaves (cattle trains) may be sent as merchandise across the continent, and the South will have no constitutional scruples against the Pacific Railroad.

The question is the great question of "the liberties of America," as the phrase was in 1776, and this is the only question. One great portion of the people believes that Slavery is a moral, political and social evil, existing in some of the States by their own laws, and that whether it be, or not necessary to their present industrial and social position, it is a question for those States alone; but that its character and effect upon the morals, the manners, the reputation and the prosperity of all States where it has existed without necessity, demonstrates that it ought never to be extended to our now Free Territories.

Another powerful portion of the people—the Southern people—believe that Slavery is a blessing to every community—that it is the natural relation between capital and labor—between employer and employed; that the Slave-trade ought to be renewed, and that Slavery ought to be extended throughout the United States and all her Territories.

The present excitement is the conflict of these two opinions. It is not a question whether it be lawful to hold slaves in those States where Slavery now exists, nor whether those slaves be well or ill-treated—sympathy for the slave has nothing to do with it. The slave himself is outside of the discussion. He is in the keeping of States and laws to which the Northern people are not a party and for which they are not responsible. They did not make those laws and they cannot repeal them. It is the free and not the slave, the white, not the black, whose interests are the subject of discussion.

So, too, it is not with the Southern States or their institutions that we have to do. Virginia and South Carolina, and the other Southern States, are outside of the discussion. We look only to that immense unsettled territory where there is now no Slavery, and which, thirty-five years ago, was dedicated by law to Freedom by the consent of the people, and not of any particular State, and for which every American citizen is responsible. Shall that territory be blessed with civil and religious liberty and Republican mutuality—shall it be the land of Freedom or of Slavery? The territories are larger than any ten States of the Union, and are to be inhabited by millions of people. A notorious tyrant is said to have wished that all his people had but one neck, that by one blow he might glut his vengeance. That great figure is here realized. The freedom of that great unsettled territory, and through that of all the Northern States, is centred in Kansas. Her position and circumstances make her the connecting link. If she be free, all are free; if she be cursed with Slavery, we are all enslaved.

If the cause of Freedom do not triumph at this election, then before the 4th of March next Kansas and Utah will be admitted as Slave States. Utah has her Slave Constitution ready made and is only waiting for her opportunity. The Border-Ruffian Legislature will make a Slave Constitution for Kansas in January, and the incoming Pro-Slavery President will come to Washington in February, with all the officers and power and patronage of the Government in his hands, and in less than one week after he shall say, "you see the Free-Soil movement has failed—return my friends to your old party sympathies—let us forget and forgive, and organize an Administration according to the voice of the people," and there will be no longer any majority for Freedom in the House. A foreign mission—a seat in the Cabinet—a fat pecuniary office judiciously applied, and it is all over—and as Texas was annexed on the 2d day of March, 1845, two days before Mr. POLK was inaugurated, so if a Pro-Slavery President is elected, Kansas and Utah will be admitted as Slave States before he is inaugurated, so that the new Administration may find the Pro-Slavery policy of ATCHISON, PIERCE and DOUGLAS the settled and immovable policy of the country. The neck of Liberty will be cut off.

In 1820 a law was passed that there should be no Slavery in the Territories now north of 36° 30′ N. latitude. Kansas is entirely north of 37°. Its climate is like that of Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The capitals of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the City of Philadelphia, are all further south than the Northern boundary of Kansas. That boundary extended would run nearly through the middle of New-Jersey. If Slavery be necessary to the burning heats of equatorial climates, if it be necessary to cotton fields and rice swamps and sugar plantations, it is not necessary to Kansas. There is not the apology of climate or productions to place slaves there or to exclude the thrift and prosperity of Free Labor, small farms, various productions, and small happy homesteads scattered all over the land. Slavery is pressed upon Kansas only that thereby the whole North may be fatally enslaved, and that as now in Delaware one of her Senators declares to his constituents in relation to something against Slavery said by a Northern Senator, "Had he said it in my presence I would have beaten him to a jelly;" as in Maryland citizens, peaceably assembled for mere political consultation, are compelled to flee for fear of assassination; as in Virginia, for the mere expression of opinion unfriendly to Slavery, citizens are compelled to flee to the Free States because they belong to the party that is opposed to the extension of Slavery; as at the seat of the Federal Government, (the place set apart for free discussion,) for the mere discussion of questions of public policy, editors and members of Congress from the Free States are beaten down from behind and nearly murdered, so hereafter it shall be in the hitherto Free North.

American citizens hold a peculiar relation to the questions connected with human liberty. For two hundred years Divine Providence seems to have given that precious deposit in some sort to us. Through a long course of generations we have been intrusted with it. We have published its great truths to the world of nations—have hazarded our national existence upon it, and [illegible] ever and over again to vindicate our [illegible] our declarations. No matter how feeble, how poor or how unprepared we have been, we have always buckled on our armor to fight for Liberty. How we struggled up through the difficulties of colonial dependence—how we resisted the first attempt to oppress us, and petitioned, and prayed and forbore through fifteen years of oppression—how we fought, and united, and fought again, and united more widely and more closely, and then became a united nation of rebels and traitors, and prevailed in an unequal strife, predicted to fail by the voice of all the world beside! Those who would have been hanged have since been canonized. They are saints in the calendar of Freedom throughout the world, and ever since that time we have been a city set on a hill—a beacon light to the oppressed everywhere.

Every American citizen is responsible
to History,
to Patriotism,
to Conscience, and
to God,

for the exercise of his power and influence in behalf of liberty. The Past points him to his duty, and so does the Present, and above all the Future is dependent upon him. *To History and the Past and the Future*—How a long line of historical glory comes down to us from the dead braves of our early periods of self-sacrifice for Freedom! How we exult as we seem to see on the now unwritten pages of history millions of hardy, industrious, intelligent and free citizens filling that boundless Northwest with the wealth and glory of Freedom, as it now exists wherever under our flag productive industry is respectable! *To Patriotism*—Who would betray this glorious country, and undo all that our fathers did—roll back the wheels of Liberty, and install the fetters and the lash and the ignorance and the brutality of Negro Slavery as the everywhere present American characteristic! Who would give to that great West senility in youth—sterility in such a soil, and negro huts and slave pens in the midst of such a people, and such a landscape! *To Conscience and to God*—Ah, there's the rub. What fearful evils to morals and religion must come in with the spread of Slavery and the reopening of the slave-trade in the hands of American activity and enterprise! What defilement and blasphemy of the image of God! What a degradation of free and honest industry, the only agent of modern progress and civilization! What a time when the mason and the carpenter and the blacksmith and the tailor and all the artisans and the farm hands shall be bought and sold like oxen and horses and mules!

I do not regret that what is called a sectional issue has been forced upon us in this canvass. I see the finger of God in it. I hail it as the harbinger of a better day. It is presented to us under peculiar circumstances. Heretofore this great question of Freedom and Slavery has been left to the politicians, to party arrangements, personal trading and unworthy bargains and compromises. It has been the political makeweight of corrupt men and selfish place-hunters, and how Freedom has sped under it we all know. We have gone from bad to worse, till the General Government cannot protect its own legislators from being beaten by bludgeons in the streets, in the public conveyances, and in the Senate chamber, *for expressing sympathy for Freedom.* Devout women are imprisoned for teaching human beings to read the blessed Word of God. American citizens are driven from their farms, their stores, their business and their families, and compelled to fly by night to the Free States to escape lynching, tar and feathers and assassination, because they belong to the political party that is opposed to the extension of Slavery. The great truths of the Declaration of Independence, for which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, are called glittering generalities, intolerable and hateful; and Kansas, a Northern Territory, is made the scene of oppressions and cruelties, by the side of which the wrongs of the Colonies before the Revolution are nothing—all the wrongs of twelve years before the Revolution, in all the Colonies, bear no comparison with those that have been perpetrated in Kansas during the last twelve months, for the purpose of extending Slavery, at the point of the bayonet, over territories of immense extent, solemnly consecrated to Freedom by the nation by public statute in 1820.

What a contest there was then! Those of us who remember it see more freshly than it is recorded in history, with what desperation Slavery was forced across the Mississippi! In 1836 with what blasphemous defiance the right of petition was trodden under foot and the sanctity and freedom of the public mails attacked! In 1850 what a strife, but how ineffectual, to resist the new fetters for Freedom! In 1854 how the solemn and sacred compact of 1820 was dishonorably rescinded! and how now our brothers' blood cries unto God from the ground in Kansas!

All along it has been flung in our face that the triumphs of Slavery have been accomplished by Northern votes, and so they have been. But who would be willing to have his name stand opposite these votes? Those traitors to Freedom will be forgotten when their names shall cease to be a stench in the nostrils of the friends of Liberty, and not before!

We have been thus defeated because the voice of the people has not been taken. Now, God in his Providence has smitten the politicians with judicial blindness and madness, and has said practically to every individual American, in his sovereign capacity, Stand up and say this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God, follow him, and if Baal be God, follow him. If you desire Freedom, say so—if you prefer Slavery, say so. Be ready to answer. God is calling the Ayes and Noes on this question to put every man on record upon it. Is there one friend of Freedom that does not rejoice in the opportunity to ascertain the extent of modern degeneracy?

Party associations and sympathies have heretofore hindered us in the expression of our real sentiments—now Divine Providence has delivered us all from such compulsion. Party lines are obliterated and party discipline has lost its force. Parties are really broken up. There is no party allegiance that compels any citizen to vote for any one of the candidates. Col. FREMONT is a Democrat from his boyhood of the school of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. Mr. BUCHANAN is of the routed party and the exploded principles of CALHOUN and McDUFFIE, who arrayed the State of South Carolina against the Government, in open civil war and rebellion, twenty-five years ago. Mr. FILLMORE is not a Whig—he belongs to no party. The Whig Party has no candidates nor organization. Its great leaders bore a barren sceptre. They are dead, no son of theirs succeeding. The Democratic Party, broken to pieces half-a-dozen times in as many years, has no leaders that the party can follow without forswearing all their principles. With such an opportunity, who would not yield to the temptation to follow the dictates of his own conscience?

As it is the first opportunity, so it may be the last. If Slavery should triumph and sweep over the Northwest, then to have voted against Freedom and for Slavery, what a reflection to treasure up!—what an inheritance to leave to our descendants! What a place voluntarily to take in history! What a precious memory to one it is to know that in the days of the colonial struggle for Freedom his ancestors were on the side of Liberty! I cherish in my heart of hearts the knowledge that mine were at Long Island and White Plains and Harlem, no matter in how humble a station. How much would not the descendants of Tories give now, if they could blot out the memory, all history, all tradition, that their ancestors were arrayed against Liberty! What shall our descendants say of us? We are called upon to express through the sacred and independent voice of *the ballot-box our confidential and honest opinion* on this question of Freedom in the Territories. We cannot escape the expression of our sovereign will. It is easy by silence or through the secrecy of the ballot to conceal from our fellow-citizens the decision which we make. But from ourselves? No! From conscience? No! We may say openly, we are for Freedom, we may say we are for Americanism, we may say we are for Democracy, we may say we are for Whig principles, but if we neglect to vote, or do not vote right on this occasion, we shall vote against them all—and if Slavery shall prevail by one vote, what a record sorrow for ourselves, what a legacy of shame for our children, what a place in history for those whose names shall be of sufficient importance to be there recorded!

All these aggressions by the South have been resisted. We have never consented to them, but we have been subdued, and we have yielded much that we might save something. We have been subdued in return for forbearance and liberality. We have never failed to treat our Southern brethren with more than a generous share of our consideration.

When the Constitution was formed a ratio of representation was consented to by which now the North has but one member of the House of Representatives for every 20,706 white males over 21 years of age, (and these are the *people* in all the States,) while the South has one for every 12,108—nearly *twice their just proportion*; and in the Senate the North has one Senator for every 113,855, while the South has one for every 48,424—a great deal more than twice their proportion. Taken altogether, the representation of Southern voters in Congress is more than twice as great as their equal proportion—an inequality and injustice which nothing but a spirit of conciliation could make tolerable to the North. This first great advantage to the South has been never disturbed, and is of itself enough to account for all the victories of the South.

We also gave them the seat of Government in the Slave States, surrounded on all sides by Pro-Slavery influences—another immense advantage.

If a Northern man would recover his laboring animals found in a Slave State, he can recover them only by an appeal to the Courts in that State and to the verdict of her juries. He must take the law's delay at his own expense—but let a slaveholder claim that a black man (his laboring animal) has escaped into a Free State, and the slaveholder seizes the alleged fugitive, by the hair and the throat—tears him from his family and property—drags him before a single individual who is hired by double fees to decree him to be a slave without Judge or Jury, and the General Government pays the expense of transporting him in chains to Slavery. What an inequality of privilege in favor of Slavery the North allows to the South!

And relying upon the good faith and honor of the South, when Territories north of the Missouri Compromise line should be ready, we have consented to the admission of the States south *of that line, but when our turn came southern* honor has failed us and the restriction is repealed.

As the natural result of these inequalities, a vast majority of the officers of the General Government in the army and the navy and the civil service are given to the South.

And so of the highest honors—of the twelve Presidents of the United States, chosen by the people, all but three have been of southern birth. Out of sixty-eight years the Government has been twenty years only in the hands of Northern Presidents, and forty-eight in the hands of Southern Presidents; and for thirty years past all the candidates of the party uniformly opposed to the extension of Slavery to Free Territory have been of Southern birth—incapable of looking upon the Slavery question from the fanatical point of view—CLAY, WIRT, HARRISON, TAYLOR, SCOTT, FREMONT.

Of the exalted officers who have the most controlling influence in directing the affairs of the legal and administrative policy of the Government, the comparison of the natives of the North and those of the South is equally striking:

	Free.	Slave.
Presidents	3	9
Attorneys General	5	14
Judges Supreme Court	11	17
Presidents of Senate *pro tem.*	16	61
Speakers of the House	11	21
Total	46	122

And this while by the Census Report the white males over 21 years of age was in 1852:

Free States	3,644,341
Slave States	1,452,073
Difference	2,191,365

And when we look at the rights guaranteed to all the citizens of the Constitution, how much greater still is the practical inequality!

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated." (Vide the Constitution passim.)

The booksellers and publishers, and printers and editors, a numerous, valuable, and peaceable class of our citizens—what sort of privileges and immunities would they enjoy if they should remove to the Slave States with their stock of books, their printing-presses, and their newspapers, and their freedom of speech and the press? And so of clergymen, and lecturers, and professors and teachers—nothing could save them from tar and feathers, and ignominious assassination, but hurried flight by night. The right freely to discuss the conduct and purposes of our rulers, and to vote for those we prefer—what an inestimable right of the American people!—but what friend of Freedom dare to do it now, unarmed and unguarded in the land of Slavery? Congress is the supreme power in the Territories—all legislation in the Territories is mediately or immediately from Congress. Kansas is still under the legislative powers of the Union. How many citizens seeking new homes there have been murdered and scalped even by Pro-Slavery ruffians! How many burning dwellings have lighted up the few clearings in the wilderness! How many printing offices and presses have been destroyed! How many stands of arms have been wrested from citizens in a new country, infested by wild beasts and bloody men!

What bloody laws have been enacted to subject the citizen to fine, imprisonment, and ignominious death, for having a book, circulating a newspaper, expressing an opinion unfriendly to the extension of Slavery to Kansas, and even for not taking oaths to sustain such atrocious legislation!—and when the people have peaceably assembled with a view to redress their grievances, in the same manner in which organic legislation is always performed in this country, these friends of the People have been arrested and kept in prison, to be tried for the pretended offence of treason—and the Army of the United States, under the so-called flag of Freedom, by orders of a Pro-Slavery President, has marched to the Legislative Hall, and dispersed by force the representatives of the People, whose only alleged offence was that they sought to establish free institutions.

Is this the Union in which we entered in 1789, "to establish justice, and to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity?" Is this a [illegible] partnership? Are we of the North free in such a state of things? Col. FREMONT, the pride and the honor of his country and the world, is he free, when he is deprived of the right of being voted for, in many of the States?

But some of our Southern fellow-citizens insist that, by prohibiting the extension of Slavery to the Free Territories, it would prevent their going there, and deny them their share in those Territories. It is not possible that there should be a more transparent fallacy. We do not prevent their going there—we do not object to their going there. They are all welcome there—they can buy land there, and reside there. In every particular they are equal there to the citizens of the North. There is no distinction in law, or in fact, there between the North and the South. If Slavery shall be prohibited there, then neither Northern nor Southern men can keep slaves there. The laws of the United States have for years provided that no person shall take ardent spirits into the Indian country, and that it shall be lawful for any person to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country,—(*4 Stat. 732, Sec. 20,*) and that no person shall set up or continue any distillery in the Indian country, under a penalty of $1,000, and that it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of *Indian Affairs forthwith to destroy and break* up the same.—(*Ibid. Sec. 21.*)

By another law the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, lithographs, paintings, engravings, &c., are prohibited. If imported they shall be seized and forfeited, "and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed." (5 do., 566, § 28.) What now if the dealers in ardent spirits, and the distillers, and the dealers in indecent prints and pictures should *determine to dissolve the Union—to march to* Washington and take possession of the archives of the Government and the Treasury, because of these laws which prevent them from taking their property to the territories!! The Northern and the Southern man are on equal terms in all these respects. The latitude or the point of the compass is nothing; whoever comes there with his forbidden property will lose it. His slaves will be free, his pictures and prints will be destroyed, his rum will be poured out upon the ground, and his distillery burnt down. This property claim, this slave in the territory claim, is hollow and unreal. The claim is not to take property there, but to take laws there which the Congress or the territory have never enacted. The claim is that a single Carolinian or Virginian slaveholder shall, by the laws of his own State, a thousand miles from that State, have the privilege of importing and planting and spreading in the territory a poison by the side of which indecent prints and maddening drink are blessings. Is there anything so demoralizing as Slavery—anything so inconsistent with moral health—so dangerous to the peace of a community—so hostile to the freedom, equality and mutuality of American Institutions? When the holy prophet of the Lord, in the ecstacy of his divine inspirations, proclaimed to the indiscriminate future: "*Wo to him that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work,*" he was not announcing a curse to the unfortunate being who was deprived of his right to wages, and yet compelled to toil. It was not to the victim, condemned to lose his manhood in the qualities of the brute—not to the slave, but to his master, that the voice of retributive justice announced the woe. The master may add field to field—he may grow rich on the uncompensated labor of his slaves—he may meet no resistance to his exactions—no reprisals in those whom he has stripped of everything—he may even demonstrate that their condition is improved by being unhumanized; still, the divine woe to him that useth his neighbor's service without wages may bring sterility to those fields—may send a canker into his wealth—may give his sons fierce and murderous passions—may mingle the dreams of terror with the dreams of guilt, when, in his midnight fancies, trodden humanity shall spring up and look around for vengeance.

Where Slavery exists and produces its proper fruits can an American citizen receive through the public mails such mail matter as he pleases—can he read such books as he pleases—can he have such a library as he pleases—can he hear such preachers as he pleases—can he peaceably express such opinions as he pleases—can he openly belong to such political party as he pleases? Not at all—not one of them; because of the terrible dreams that shake the slaveholder nightly—because the whole people sleep in fear lest the words of Freedom for which our fathers bled, and on which our country rests, shall reach the ears of the slaves that cook their food, that kindle their fires and till their fields, and are ignorant and brutal, impulsive and revengeful.

Compare the average value of the land in the Free States and the Slave States, as given by the census, and we shall see if, as a property institution, it should be extended to the virgin soil of the Territories.

	Average value per acre.
New-England	$20 27
Middle States	28 07
Southern States	5 34
Southwestern States, without Texas and California	6 26

What a difference!

Shall a few slaveholders be permitted thus to destroy the value of every man's land in the Territories?

The glory and the strength of the nation are everything to American citizens. We must bear the blight which Slavery has put upon the present Slave States. We can well say that, as it now exists, it is not our fault—a disease of our Colonial life, so incorporated into the States where it exists that it cannot be eradicated; but how shall we apologize to the outraged moral sense of the whole Christian world if we deliberately inoculate all our new States, and through them the whole nation, with the loathsome disease, and make the American Union a curse and a disgrace to liberty throughout the world!

But how shall we vote? Principles are important, but without men to assert them they are powerless. Think what the country has come to by electing a man of dough in 1852. Shall we now go back to the man of wax whom we made Vice President in 1848, and accident made President? While in the cool North, how stiff and staunch he was! Under the influences of the warm South, how he softened and yielded and took the shape they gave him—and sent back to the North, how he has stiffened again in his Southern shape! Shall we take him? Or shall we take the man of putty, that cold or warm, in any latitude, and in any hands is as clay in the hands of the potter? Are these the men for this crisis, or do we want a man of firmness and energy, and well-considered and positive opinions?

We are not left to doubt that Col. FREMONT is the man for the time and the place—devoted to Liberty and Union from his boyhood—the inflexible friend of the rights of the States as they now exist—and inflexibly and always opposed to the extension of Slavery to the free Territories. Would you know if he be a real friend of Freedom, and likely to show himself a powerful friend, if opportunity be given him, (and the same of his rivals,) you have only to see what the enemies of Freedom and the friends of Slavery extension say of them all. How they curse and revile him—how they fear him—how with one accord they infer his future conduct from his known character. They even declare that they will rebel against his very election. On the other hand, how they will allow no one to compete with his rivals. The only question seems to be between those rivals, as to which is most the friend of the South—they are alike in that—but which is most likely to defeat Col. FREMONT. He alone is the candidate of Freedom.

It is, however, said that he has no antecedents. But he is a man of most wonderful and consistent antecedents. Before he was nominated his antecedents had made him the most famous and *well known living American* citizen, with perhaps one or two exceptions. Active and laborious beyond parallel, he has been equally conspicuous. In 1833—twenty-three years ago—he entered the public service of the United States, and with only occasional intervals has been in that service ever since. He had then an accomplished liberal education of which the history, the politics, the statesmanship and the heroism of ancient and modern nations form a part in which he took an extraordinary interest at that early period, exhibiting and forming his taste for public affairs. He was educated at Charleston, the seat of South Carolina nullification, and was there during the time of its greatest virulence, when the great questions—the Tariff and Free Trade and Protection—State Rights—the strength and value of the Union, and the construction of the Constitution, were discussed by the great men of the nation as they have never been discussed since, and they were by the ablest men South Carolina has ever produced brought to the near decision of insurrection, rebellion and *treason in civil war. It was* in the midst of such scenes that Col. FREMONT entered the public service with a mind of thorough cultivation, of wonderful capacity and activity. He came in, under General JACKSON, on the side of Freedom, Patriotism, Liberty and Union, and he has never swerved from it. It was quite impossible that he should not feel such an interest in public affairs as to make him forever afterwards a careful observer and student of the nature, character and practical administration and policy of our Government, even if he had retired immediately to private life. But he continued in the service of the Government. He received appointments under General JACKSON in 1833-35 and '36, under Mr. VAN BUREN in 1838, under Mr. TYLER in 1842-45, under Mr. POLK in 1845 and '46, under General TAYLOR in 1848. Having conquered California and been its Governor when the office of Governor embraced all the functions of government, legislative, judicial, and administrative, and under circumstances requiring a knowledge of international law. In December 1849, he was elected a Senator of the United States and was such till March 4th, 1851, a period of about fifteen months, and his entry into the Senate soon demonstrated that the great duties of that office had been the subject of great study and the numerous and important measures that he introduced and advocated, showed the wisdom and breadth of his views.

During a large portion of his life he has been the commander and director, as well as the active leader, of bodies of men of iron wills and heroic bravery, under circumstances of great delicacy, difficulty, and danger, and with unexampled success, demonstrating his great executive ability.

A scholar, a man of highly cultivated literary tastes and of profound and various practical science, he commenced as a schoolmaster and professor of mathematics, to support his widowed mother and his sister. Having made a cruise of two and a half years in the Navy, he became a surveyor and engineer, and an explorer of a Continent. He passed through every grade of military life, from a lieutenant to a commander-in-chief. He was the conqueror and governor of California. Then a Boundary Commissioner, then a Senator of the United States. A traveled man in wildernesses and in courts, he is familiar with the huts of the savage and the palaces of civilization, and every form of life and manners, and his remarkable variety of life and of cultivation have made him a gentleman accessible and acceptable to all classes of persons.

When, with a family on his hands, without wealth and without friends, overcome, but not conquered, by his enemies, he was offered his sword and his rank by the President of the United States, with an implied stain upon his name, and he spurned them both, and preferred to stand alone, in conscious rectitude, nothing but JOHN C. FREMONT, to begin the world anew, you saw the man. Such are his antecedents. It is impossible that such a man, with such experience, and such ability, and such principles, such energy, and such love of true glory, should not be fit for any civil or military office, no matter how high. But there are antecedents which he has not. It is not possible to believe that he would counsel corrupt bargaining to secure a political elevation. It is impossible to imagine him a trimmer, a time-server, a facile man, to be kneaded, and moulded and used by those who are about him. It is impossible to make him say that he is not JOHN C. FREMONT, but a mere party platform. He has no train of corrupt retainers, who have for a quarter of a century been attached to his interests, and are entitled to his first and highest favors and his bosom confidence. He never bit the hand that led him up to honor. He never betrayed his associates. He never abandoned and betrayed the principles on which he had been elevated. He never betrayed Freedom that he might rise by Slavery. He never sold himself to a bigoted, proscriptive, secret and stealthy political faction, that he might be restored to the place and the power which he could not retain when clothed with the influence and patronage of the whole Government. He never approved and counseled disunion and rebellion if he should be found in the minority, and he has never called the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a boon from the North to the South. He has not these antecedents.

Then, with such a man and such a cause, on such a question, how shall we vote? Listen to the voice from the North and the South, and the East and the West. Is it not the voice of God, saying: "If you desire Freedom, say so—if you prefer Slavery, say so. Be ready with your answer?"

B.

Preston S. Brooks at Newberry, S. C.

From the Newberry, S. C., Mirror.

Our town was cheered on Friday by a visit from our distinguished Representative. We are pleased to find him looking so fine after the trying scenes of the past Summer. No representative was ever more loved than Colonel BROOKS. Being loudly called for, at night, he appeared and addressed the assembly on the political prospects of the day. Though we once differed with Colonel BROOKS, we can subscribe to the sentiments expressed on Friday night. The following is a meagre outline of his remarks. During the address, he was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the large assembly.

He remarked, that although he had not entire confidence in the Democratic Party upon many questions of national polity, for instance the tariff and internal improvements, yet it was now fighting our enemies on the question most vital to us, and bravely battling for the Constitution, and he should give a cordial support to Mr. BUCHANAN as the standard-bearer of the party. He was so constrained:

1. By necessity. Mr. FILLMORE was more dangerous to the South than FREMONT, because he was more moderate. Colonel B. could not vote for FREMONT, for he was a traitor to every association of his youth, and no such man was to be trusted in any relation of life. FREMONT's inheritance from his parents was disgrace—his legacy to his children will be infamy.

2. The fate of ten Northern Democrats who relieved the South from the degradation of the Missouri Restrictive line was to be determined by the success of the Democratic Party. If BUCHANAN was defeated, such men as PIERCE, DOUGLAS, YOUNG, &c., would be doomed to a political death which would know no resurrection. Gratitude for past services to these gentlemen also influenced him.

3. The people of the South require that this last experiment should be made, this last hope exhausted of [illegible] of Free-Soilism by the election of a Democrat; and if it was our duty to aid the experiment as well as [illegible] if it fails, we might then [illegible]

It was wise to be prepared for any [illegible] [illegible] he did not know, but [illegible] at the South that [illegible] had been suggested, but Col. B. [illegible] conventions or legislatures [illegible] or effective. [illegible] deliberative [illegible] act was wanted, and the [illegible] young patriot [illegible] the South must open the ball by throwing [illegible] [illegible] are embarked in the same voyage with ourselves, and whose destiny is ours.

Letter from a South Carolina Member of Congress.

PINEWOOD COTTAGE, near Bennettsville,
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive your kind invitation to the Brooks Ninety-six Dinner on the 2d proximo, and would be greatly more than gratified, were it in my power to be present, as well to contribute my mite in doing honor to your distinguished representative, as to form the acquaintance and enjoy the well-known hospitality of his generous constituents; but I am denied the pleasure by circumstances too urgent to be well overcome. After an absence of nearly ten months at Washington, with a recent excursion among a portion of my friends and constituents, I am but for a few days at home, where I find a large proportion of my fields swept by a freshet, and my private interests greatly impaired. I must, therefore, deny myself the pleasure I would otherwise so highly enjoy. Well may you, however, thus do honor to your representative, who has *triumphantly sustained and vindicated your honor, with a head, a heart, and a hand, that should not only endear him to you and to his State, but to every Southron whose impulses are true to the memory of his ancestors, and to the land that gave him birth.*

When his State, and his venerable and distinguished relative, than whom no nobler spirit, or truer heart, ever adorned the counsels of our once happy confederacy, were ruthlessly assailed with an insane-like slander, at the hands of a crazy and libelous fanatic, *your representative at the right time, in the right place, and in the right manner, administered to him an argument, the only kind in my judgment, that will now* avail against impudent, arrogant and mad fanaticism, that regards no truth, no right, no justice, no honor, no law or compact. And when the fire of black fanatical fury and revenge were kindled around him, at the hands of an unscrupulous majority, and the shafts of personal insult was feebly attempted to be hurled at him, he met it with a firmness, and repelled it with a promptness that would do honor to a Roman, as they well entitle him to the admiration of every one who is at all endowed with true feelings of manliness. The duty could have fallen in no better hands.

We have arrived at a period in the affairs of this Republic as portentous as it is trying and insulting to the South, and those, even, who do not wish to, may as well understand it. Abolition has loomed up with a progress and rapidity, recently, that those of us who were most apprehensive, were scarcely prepared to witness. It is now strong and arrogant enough to control the most numerous branch of Congress, to elect a Speaker who would not decide whether we or our negroes are the inferior race—to clog the wheels of the Federal Government at will—to engage in open rebellion and war, and murder our friends for daring to claim equality in the Territories purchased with our money and our blood, and, more than all, to nominate *an ordinary Lieutenant of the army* for President of the United States, without even desiring or asking the cooperation of a single Southern State, with the determination to subdue the South below the condition of a province, to destroy her honor and rights, and, ultimately, to reduce us to equality with our slaves, and *authorize them to claim* (as now by law in Massachusetts) to associate in our families and marry our children. If they succeed in this election, I trust all will agree with me that the Union is dissolved *and ought to be dissolved*, for there can no longer be union of interest, of right, of property, of sentiment, of honor or equality, and the election of FREMONT will proclaim it to the world. Should BUCHANAN be elected, *the Union may survive for a time, and possibly be preserved*, provided Democrats be Democrats and Statesmen, maintain their position, and administer the Government according to their professions and the Constitution, *and look much less to office and plunder.* In my judgment the year 1860, in any event, will settle the matter, and I think it our duty to await the result of the pending election—watch well the signs of the times, and be prepared to act as becomes men capable of appreciating their rights and honor, and with the spirit to maintain them at any and every cost. If forced by the North into a Southern Confederacy, I have no gloomy apprehensions either for our honor, our happiness or the institution of Slavery. Indeed in view of the fate of the Roman Republic and the history of our own Government to the present moment, *I am doubting more and more, that a Republic can well exist without the institution of Slavery.* A very large proportion of the North constitutes now but a mad fanatical rabble, which all the wicked isms of which man can conceive—repudiating God, the Bible, the law, marital rights or the constitution, and if it were not for the extraordinary extent of Territory in which their wickedness may be diluted, and the conservatism of the South, they would ere this have been consumed by the infernal fires of their own abominations. Truly may it be said of them, (with all proper honorable exceptions) "those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad." But I am admonished I must close this already too protracted letter. Allow me to offer the following sentiment:

"*The South, the beloved South*, she will never be reduced to the condition of Massachusetts as long as the example of Col. BROOKS is in the memory of her sons."

Please accept for yourselves, and through you, for those you represent, my grateful acknowledgments for your kind invitation.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN McQUEEN.

Arthur Simkins, E. R. Calhoun, James Gillam, Robt. Cunningham, Committee.

A Member of the Cabinet on the Brooks Assault.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your polite and very gratifying invitation to a public dinner to be given by the people of the Fourth Congressional District, to their Representative, Hon. P. S. BROOKS.

It would give me much pleasure, on any occasion, to meet you, fellow-citizens of the Fourth District of South Carolina; and the gratification would be materially heightened by the opportunity to witness their approbation of a Representative *whom I hold in such high regard and esteem.* Circumstances will not permit me, however, to be with you, as invited, and I have only to express to you my sympathy with the feeling which prompts the sons of Carolina to welcome the return of a brother who has been the subject of vilification, misrepresentation, and persecution, because he resented a libelous assault upon the *reputation of their mother.*

With my thanks to you and those whom you represent, for your kind remembrance of me, I am, very truly, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, JAMES GILLAM, and others.

A New-York Member on the Brooks Assault.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation, inviting me to be present at the contemplated barbecue to be given in honor of PRESTON S. BROOKS, your Representative in Congress, is received, and, for which, please accept my warmest thanks.

But owing to the exciting political canvass now going on in this State, and which requires the presence of every Democrat to aid and assist in defeating the Black Republicans, I will be compelled to decline the anticipated pleasure I am sure it would afford me.

I know your guest well, and know no gentleman in the present Congress for whom I have any greater regard; he is one of nature's noblemen, and this, even his enemies have to admit, outside of the difficulty he has had with their friend. Please convey my warmest thanks to your associates, and particularly to our mutual friend BROOKS, who is deserving of any and all honor you may be pleased to confer upon him.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully, JOHN KELLY.

News from the Rio Grande.

VIDAURRI'S PROSPECTS.

From the Nueces Valley, Sept. 20.

Major JAMES H. DURST, just arrived from the Rio Grande, brings us very many rumors relative to Mexican difficulties, but they are of so uncertain a character that we do not feel authorized to give them publicity. That a revolution is progressing, and that some fighting must soon take place between VIDAURRI and the Government forces, there seems but little doubt. VIDAURRI thinks himself strong enough to maintain his position without the aid of a few hundred Texans, who, we understand, hold themselves in readiness to join him; and such would really seem to be the case, judging from the many futile attempts on the part of the Government to raise forces against him. But VIDAURRI should bear in mind that anybody can revolutionize Mexico, but that nobody can rule her. The main reason why the Government forces under CANALES, GARZA & Co. cannot be induced to engage VIDAURRI is the belief that he is backed by a small force of Texas Rangers, which, of itself, is worth more to him than 5,000 Mexican soldiers. VIDAURRI should undeceive himself, for he cannot consistently entertain the least hope of success unless he promptly accepts aid from this side of the river.

It is a mystery, says the Major, how the people on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande obtain a living; they are seen to have no money, and really have none—not even a picayune with which to buy food. The state of affairs now existing has completely wound up trade with the interior, and the laborer can no longer obtain hire at any price. A different state of things should exist; and it would, indeed, be a God-send to those people if a Texas army were to cross the river to-day and declare peace, upon purely *American* grounds.

There are nine vessels built or building in Thomastown this season, eight of which are ships, and one a bark, their total tonnage being 10,500 tons. These vessels are built of Southern oak and hard pine. The average number of men employed on each vessel is about sixty-five. The number of vessels built this year is only one less than last year, while the tonnage exceeds that of last year by about 1,730 tons.

FROM KANSAS.

Our Wounded yet in Hospital—The new Militia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856.

There are now in our hospital in this city fifteen invalids, five of them are suffering from wounds received during the recent war, the others from sickness caused by exposure while in the service. All are doing well, with every attention paid them. The hospital is under the superintendence of Mr. JOSEPH FARREN, formerly of New-Haven, Conn.

It is the intention and determination of our people to continue it until spring for the accommodation of the sick, hoping that sufficient funds will be raised for that purpose.

Such an institution is a great desideratum at this time when so many are sick, and it will be invaluable as a resort for invalids who have neither means or homes here in Kansas.

Mr. FARREN, the Superintendent, is, I believe, about to leave for the States, to procure the necessary articles and "material aid" to sustain the hospital. A word to the benevolent is sufficient.

His Excellency, Governor GEARY, was in this city to-day, and made a few remarks to the members of Capt. WALKER's Company, explained their duties, and administered the oath to them. They are now regularly enlisted into the service of the United States, under the commands of the Governor, he promising to furnish them with plenty of food, clothing, and all the necessaries of soldiers while in camp.

They are to wear the uniform of United States troops, and are furnished with United States muskets by the General Government.

The Deputy Marshal, named CRAMER, has been into town to-day; he entered an unoccupied house where some trunks were stored, broke them open, pretending to be searching for goods captured by the Free State men from Titus' Fort, a few weeks since.

The Deputy, while engaged in his investigation, was frightened at the sound of a rifle, and immediately left for Lecompton, driving his horse at the top of his speed.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth!

The weather continues pleasant. SIGMA.

More Outrages Revealed.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

COUNCIL CITY, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

In passing from Topeka to this place I gain fresh accounts of the outrages to which the settlers have been exposed from the "Border Ruffians," and which have never reached the public ear. At the East the question is often asked: "Are the outrages in Kansas as frequent as we read in the papers?" While the fact is, that the half, nor the fourth part, has not been told, and never will be. Numbers of robberies, murders, and other outrages have occurred throughout the entire Territory, an account of which will never reach the ear of the civilized world.

At this place I find the condition of the people to be one of destitution and suffering. There has never been much wealth here, and what little means the people had has been expended in the necessities of the struggle. During the past Summer they have been isolated and unable to procure supplies of food; and want has induced disease, and now a large portion of the population is suffering, both for want of proper food and proper attention. Those East who feel it to be their duty to send aid to their brethren in Kansas, will do well to direct a portion of it to be appropriated to this settlement. If sent to the Treasurer of the Kansas Central Committee, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., at Lawrence, with specific instructions, it will be so applied.

I am happy to say that fifty Sharpe's rifles, destined for Council City, have arrived at Topeka in safety.

A Kansas Scene—Escape and Rearrest of Mr. Moore—The Law-and-Order Party at Their Old Work.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856.

The weather is truly delightful, and the ride here from Council City, through one of the finest regions in Kansas, inspired me with all the enthusiasm I felt when I first trod its magnificent prairies. The vast fields are bounded only by streams, skirted with timber, except where an occasional squatter has laid his claim, and begun the improvement of as fine a farm as the famed valleys of the Susquehanna or the Genesee can boast. Ever shifting as you pass along, the lines of the landscape unite all of grace and beauty which we find separate in other lands. Occasionally the distant light of a prairie fire, shooting upon the horizon, reminds you of the quest wilderness which you had otherwise forgotten; while the blackened wall or burned cabin sometimes stirs up the recollection of that worse than vandalism which can devote so fair a land to a desolating warfare in behalf of that institution so fitly described as "the sum of all villainies."

Here the news is not much. H. MILES MOORE escaped from his captors only to be rearrested by the *Marshal of Lawrence City*, and detained an unlawful prisoner until a messenger could be sent to Lecompton—eighty-five miles—to ascertain *if there might not be a warrant for him!* But as it was so near November no warrant was found and he was permitted to go on.

O! rare Democracy!

From Sugar Creek we have distressing accounts. Mr. MONTGOMERY, leaving there some ten days since with a special message to the Governor for protection, got through with great difficulty, only to fail in his application. He describes his interview with the Governor as very unsatisfactory. He brought on account of an "emigration" of a band of Southern "law and order" men, who came over "to harvest old MARTIN WHITE's corn,"—the man who shot JOHN BROWN's son—and who, by way of diversifying their employment, had burned a saw-mill and several houses before Mr. MONTGOMERY left. But still, Gov. GEARY, he says, refused any protection, and said he would hang all settlers found there in arms to resist these outrages!

Capt. WILKES, of South Carolina, has gone South to get civil. Capt. EMORY, of Leavenworth notoriety, is said to have gone to Washington, to get his pay, some say, of FRANK PIERCE, for his murderous operations. Do you know this Capt. EMORY? If not, it is well enough that you should; like Col. TITUS, he is an old filibuster, and was "Secretary" of the brief "Republic" of Sonora, under the redoubtable Gen. WM. WALKER. He is a principal mail contractor here.

Speaking of WM. WALKER, we have one here of the same name, a half-breed Wyandot, and a man of education and intelligence. He is a thorough Democrat, and has lately been in Ohio, I understand, making BUCHANAN speeches. He does it in an open, honest way, much more manly than the usual course of doughfacism; for he admits himself a Pro-Slavery man, and that he votes for BUCHANAN because he knows that he is "sound on the goose."

I understand that his speeches were not much in demand, and that the "Committee" took the alarm and concluded not to allow him further to address the public, as, speaking to Democratic audiences, it was found that his speeches made Fremont votes!

As the time of election draws nigh, the poor settlers are almost wild with hopes and fears; in the election of FREMONT they see liberty and law, and in that of BUCHANAN, Slavery and outrages innumerable.

What is their fate? LITERAL.

Wholesale Arrest of Free-State Emigrants.

[*By Telegraph.*]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 18.

We have received Lawrence (K. T.) dates to the 14th inst. Col. COOKE, at the head of four hundred dragoons, had arrested a company of two hundred and forty emigrants, near the Nebraska line. The report that a writ had been issued for the arrest of Sheriff JONES is false. A Special Court for the trial of Free-State prisoners convened on the 14th inst. It is said that not one Pro-Slavery man has yet been arrested by order of Governor GEARY.

A Portrait of Governor Geary—The New Governor Dissected.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Saturday Oct. 11, 1856.

Among all your correspondents—and despite the rhodomontade of Mr. ELY MOORE, I, who know everything, know that they are veritable persons—none give you a true picture of our new Governor. It is not for want of will, for the poor, laborious drudges, do their best; but partly because, like other humans, they see only a part, and that prepared for their inspection; and partly because being human, they cannot defy the consequences of too plain speaking, and incur the wrath of a despotic, vain, absolute and energetic potentate.

For he is all of this, with an addition of whimsicality most grotesque and amusing. Were one of your political scribes to give anything like a true account of his absurdities, it would at once be set down to the score of malice; but as imps cannot justly be chargeable with a quality so exclusively human, it seems incumbent on me to give you an inkling of the truth, authenticated by my own assertion.

I have stuck closely to this diverting man since his arrival, for I have found him a refreshing exception to his race. My eternal gratitude is due my *protégé*, PIERCE, for this "last, best gift." First he sent one REEDER, who was too downright and stubborn; then SHANNON, who was a weathercock ever illustrating his own folly; but now he has found one who unites the choice qualities of both. GEARY is a cross between his predecessors; to the obstinacy and energy of REEDER, he unites the vacillation of SHANNON, and cements and finishes the character by an intensity and sincerity of egotism which imparts to his character its chief charm.

You should have seen his triumphal march from Leavenworth to the capital. He was Gov. GEARY and no mistake. Not a man, woman, or child on the road could escape him. To every human being unlucky enough to come within the range of his eye, he must first announce the political millenium which he had ordained: "Let there be peace, and there was peace." "I am Gov. GEARY, my good man, and have come to protect you, and redress your wrongs. You shall be protected; if anybody molests you, come to me. All disorder shall be repressed; I am Gov. GEARY." And the carriage passed on, and the poor squatter stared after it in amazement. And all the time, and up to the present hour, at Leavenworth, where he first landed, and had ocular and auditory evidence of the most audacious violence, he has not interposed a real obstacle to that violence whenever it may suit the authors to renew it. To be sure, EMORY was caught in most flagrant acts, contemning as well common as statutory law—military as civil authority; but has he been punished except by a temporary, and, rather complimentary arrest? And MILLER, with his band of acknowledged assassins, still watches, unmolested, his moment for another blow; but does my omnipotent Governor interpose a solitary dragoon to break its descent?

You have heard of his interview with my friends, ATCHISON and REID! I don't propose a description; but wasn't it jolly to see them play at shuttlecock with compliments, and hear him *request* the fellows he should have hanged, to *retire*, leaving only the flower of their force under filibuster TITUS to "aid in restoring order," while, at the same time, his dragoons were pitching into the poor Free-State devils, whose *requests*, to a wing of the same army, had been conveyed by balls and buckshot, and capturing them by scores, to undergo a vile incarceration here, and be tried before LECOMPTE, as CATO, for murder!

You may be sure that the "Executive office" comes in for its share of the sport. Only the other day a poor clown entered with hat in hand and hesitating air, and inquired for the Governor. With a condescension intended to impress all beholders, the Governor invited him forward. He saw that he was diffident and needed encouragement, and his tremendously patronizing air was edifying to behold. "Come in, Sir; I am Gov. GEARY!" He finally succeeded, as he believed, in reassuring the man, and demanded his business. It was about some potatoes which had been taken for the troops. With amazing promptness the Governor wrote an order for his payment, and looked about inquiringly for approval. But the man had not finished his story. "You did not hear me *through*, Sir," said he. "Ah! well, what else?" said the surprised Governor. "Why, Sir, I went to Col. COOK to tell him about the potatoes, and he said he ——" "Well, what?" The man looked hesitatingly at the ladies. "Out with it, my good man, out with it; what did Col. COOK say?" "Why, he said he wished the G—d d—d sons of b—s were in hell!"

Our Governor was startled, but nothing can long disturb *his "iron nerves"* or presence of mind.

"Now, Sir, I don't believe the story. Col. COOK is a gentleman. I know Col. COOK, and he would not use such language as this."

The air of the countryman was a study! The Governor had doubted his word; and were he a thousand times "GOV. GEARY," the man's sturdy nature would not stand it. Pausing an instant to give intensity to his words, he exclaimed, "Well, Sir, he *did* say it, and I won't take the lie from no man!" and illustrating his views, he did something that looked very much like shaking his fist in the face of "GOV. GEARY."

The astonishment of the latter was another study. He tilted himself back in his chair to take breath. He eyed the man with distended optics. Had a worm, on whom he had set his foot, raised itself in human shape, his surprise could not have been more marked. Such liberties with *him!* With flashing eyes he commanded his subject to keep cool. "Well," said the other, "I don't want to hurt my *fellow man*, but"—— This was too much! Fellow man, indeed! "Keep cool, Sir; why don't you keep cool? You see I am cool! Here, Sir,"—in a voice of thunder to an official in the room, while his flushed face and quivering features gave emphasis to the command—"take this man to prison, Sir; see that you do it, Sir; take care of him, Sir, or I will take care of you, Sir; do your duty, Sir; take him to prison;" and amidst the mingled rage and laughter of the audience, half-suppressed, the man was led away, while "Governor GEARY," his countenance changing again to a self-complaisant smile, looked round for approval, and said, "that is the end of *that*."

"What the d—l good can passion do?" thundered old Sir Anthony Absolute to his meek son; "why can't you keep cool, like me!"

There was a man here who wanted a command as "Regulator." He was an old villain, as was plain from his looks and language. "Gov. GEARY" finally got rid of him with a great profusion of pleasant words. He afterwards commented on his diabolical aspect. "There was murder in his face," said he to his private Secretary, "but I put my eye on him and he quailed!" Bravo! "Gov. GEARY." For a few moments he seemed lost in a delightful reverie. Suddenly he spoke and said: "Did you notice how he quailed when I threw my eye on him?"

Then he amuses me by his fine speeches. He knows that the "squatters" are "ornary" men, and benevolently gratifies them by rhetoric that would honor Augustus Fitz Noodle. They must see that he is a master of rhetoric as well as of men. His knowledge of adjectives is alarming. "I care not for the applause of men," he delights to say; "I shall find my reward in the approval of my children's children, and the applause of remote generations. I study to do my duty before high Heaven;" and here he makes a little gesture to indicate where Heaven is.

Then there is a secret he lets his subjects into. He reveals the existence of a system of espionage throughout his kingdom, due to his own originating mind. He knows all that is done everywhere: he has already spent "over two hundred dollars" out of his own pocket to pay spies. In this way he will know everything! To be sure, ill-natured people talk about Austria and Russia, but he don't hear them.

The squatters, too, being illiterate, must be informed that the expenses of Government come out of the "private pocket" of the Governor. He tells them of the five hundred dollars reward he has offered "out of his own private pocket" for the detection of a murderer. And he has expended another "two hundred dollars out of his own private pocket" for the same end. Noble Governor! What magnanimity to offer rewards and employ sheriffs out of his own private pocket. Some think the money a good ways "out." Or is his pocket synonymous with that of Uncle Sam? I think not, for he tells us of his own private fortune; that he is worth "three hundred thousand dollars!"

But I have revealed all you deserve to know at this time. So I shall again draw close the curtain of privacy around the august presence of "GOV. GEARY."

ASMODEUS.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

GREAT FREMONT DEMONSTRATION IN DOVER, N. H.—There was a rousing Fremont demonstration in this place on the 17th inst. It was estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 persons were present, despite the inclemency of the weather. In the morning a procession was formed, nearly two miles long, including some 300 teams. A tent was erected ready to receive them. Hon. DANIEL M. CLINTON presided, and speeches were made by Hon. ICHABOD GORDON, Straight Whig candidate for Governor last year; F. O. J. SMITH, of Portland; M. KIMBALL, of Boston; Col. ABBOTT, of Maine, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, who was received with great enthusiasm. In the evening a splendid torch-light procession was got up. New-Hampshire is sure for Fremont and Freedom by at least ten thousand majority. Of this there can be no doubt.

GRAND FREMONT DEMONSTRATION AT DOBBS' FERRY, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The friends of FREMONT and DAYTON met here in Mass Convention on Friday evening last. Delegations were present from Sing Sing, Peekskill, Tarrytown, Irvington, Hastings, Yonkers and other places. Speeches were made by Messrs. FREELAND and SHERMAN, of New-York City, and by Hon. E. J. PORTER of New-Rochelle, the candidate for Assembly from the Second Assembly District of Westchester. There were innumerable torches and illuminations, and the meeting was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm.

A correspondent sends us the official vote of Bradford County, Penn., at the recent election, by which it appears that GROW's majority for Congress, over SHERWOOD, was 4,194. Our correspondent adds that Bradford is good for five hundred more for FREMONT—and we believe it.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.—Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and Hon. E. C. BAKER, who have been speaking in the Republican cause in Pennsylvania, have returned to Massachusetts. They represent the result as highly favorable to FREMONT's prospects in November, and as so regarded by his friends there. It had convinced all the anti-Buchanan Americans that there was but one leader to victory, and that FREMONT. They were now ready to unite heartily with the Republicans in the formation and support of a union electoral ticket with every confidence of seeing a greater victory in November than that now won.—*Boston Bee, 20th.*

Colonel Fremont in the Country.

From the Springfield Republican.

Colonel FREMONT, with his friend General JAMES, took a little excursion into the country last week, by way of relief from the throngs of visitors which he receives daily when in New-York. Leaving Monday morning, they came up the Connecticut valley, through Springfield, and so to Rutland, Vermont, the first night; thence to Ogdensburg and over into Canada, probably to visit Colonel FREMONT's birth-place, as lately discovered by the New-York *Express*; they spent a couple of days in that section of northern New-York and the Queen's dominions, and returned *via* Burlington, Rutland and Troy, on Thursday and Friday, reaching New-York the evening of the latter day. Traveling incognito, Colonel FREMONT was recognized nowhere until he reached Burlington on his return, where he was "spotted" by Senator FOOT, and there and at Rutland, Troy and Poughkeepsie, the news of his coming spreading by telegraph, he was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds of people, as he passed through on the cars. The greatest demonstration was at Poughkeepsie, Friday evening, where the people were wild with excitement, firing guns, displaying banners and transparencies, making music and noise generally, and crowding around to shake hands with the Republican candidate. Col. FREMONT greeted his friends cordially, but made no formal speeches. One young mechanic wanted to exchange caps with him, and the thing was accomplished, much to the merriment of the parties and the spectators. The people everywhere on his route would have been equally glad to testify their sympathy with his character and the principles he represents, but it would have, of course, defeated the object of his journey to have announced its progress. The manner in which the small opportunity accidentally offered was improved shows how warmly the popular heart beats in unison with his own.

Col. Fremont in Troy—Great Enthusiasm of the People.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 18.

The next President of the United States, Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to New-York, from the North. Towards noon a dispatch was received from Mr. BAKER, the Superintendent of the Troy and Boston Road, stating that the train on that road was behind time, and that Mr. FREMONT was on board. This was the first and only information of the fact which had been received here, but it became noised about in private conversation, and by 4½ o'clock—the hour at which the arrival of the train was anticipated—an immense crowd of between 1,200 and 1,500 persons thronged the dépôt, eager to get a glimpse of the man who at this moment holds such an enviable position in the hearts of his countrymen. The arrival of the cars, with Mr. FREMONT on board, was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Evidently desirous of avoiding anything which might have the appearance of a public demonstration, the Colonel did not come forward at first, but the crowd singled him out, and with loud and enthusiastic cheers demanded his appearance on the platform.

Any attempt to resist this outburst of enthusiasm would have been vain. Mr. FREMONT came forward, and the vast assemblage greeted him with shout upon shout, "which made the welkin ring and ring again." Those who were in the background, crowded upon pushed forward upon those more fortunate, while many, in their eagerness to get a view of the man, strove to elevate themselves upon the shoulders of their neighbors. A few favored ones, who managed to obtain a position near the cars, shook hands with the Colonel. The crowd behind were loud in their demands that he should make a speech, but he steadfastly refused, determined to avoid anything which might have the appearance of having sought the demonstration by which he was so enthusiastically received.

The cars did not remain at the dépôt over five minutes. When they started they moved at a slow rate as far as the tunnel under Congress-street, affording the crowd who lined the road upon either side an opportunity to get a glimpse of the candidate. As the locomotive passed on, hundreds of stout hands were thrust up to grasp that of the Colonel, and as the whistle uttered a shrill shriek, and the train passed into the tunnel, another loud and heart-felt cheer rang from the dispersing throng.

This was an entirely spontaneous demonstration. At noon yesterday probably not over a dozen persons were aware that Mr. FREMONT would pass through the city in the afternoon. No concerted movement was made to give him a reception, nor was the intelligence of his coming made known through any other medium than that of private conversation; indeed, it was presumed to be the wish of Col. FREMONT himself that the matter should be kept entirely secret. The enthusiasm with which he was welcomed here, notwithstanding these facts, is a striking indication of the beating of the popular pulse.

Letter from Hon. Bayard Clarke Declining a Renomination.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856.

To the President of the Republican Congressional Convention, to assemble at Peekskill on the 13th inst.:

SIR: Having learned that through the partiality of friends in the district, my name may be presented to the Congressional Convention, which meets at Peekskill on the 13th inst., I hasten to anticipate its possible action.

I cannot consent to be a candidate for reelection under any circumstances. Considerations both of a private and public nature have led me to this determination, and render it unalterable. My private business, heretofore neglected and disordered, requires my strict attention, and present illness in my family would forbid my thoroughly canvassing the district.

If, as I am informed, my declaration of adherence to the principles of the American Party would have a tendency to beget distrust and alienation in the ranks of the Republicans, this furnishes an additional reason for declining the nomination. While I yield to none in my devotion to true Americanism, I am so far convinced that the only real principle at stake in this canvass is the freedom of the Federal Territories, that I should deeply deplore being instrumental in diverting votes or influence from this great issue. I trust I may never be reproached with the reflection that selfish aims of my own have even in the slightest degree impeded the triumphant march of Freedom or thrown a single obstacle in the way of complete success at the approaching election.

I take the greater pleasure in withdrawing my name, as I have been long convinced that considerations of justice require that the candidate should come from Putnam County. Of this, however, the Convention must be the judge.

While I cannot accept the conspicuous post your kindness would assign me, I assure my friends, one and all, that I shall be found in this campaign contending in behalf of those great principles which are inspiring the hearts of all true patriots.

Trusting that the choice of the Convention may fall upon one more worthy,

I am, &c., &c., BAYARD CLARKE.

Destructive Fire in Galveston—Loss, $30,000.

From the Galveston News, Sept. 30.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in this city, broke out yesterday (Monday) morning, just before daylight. According to the best information to be obtained, the fire must have been the work of an incendiary. It broke out in the rear part of one of the two buildings belonging to Mr. OSTERMAN, on the Strand, lately occupied by Mr. L. DYER. The west half of one of Mr. OSTERMAN's two lots was vacant by the late removal of the building on it, belonging to Mr. OPPERMAN. Appearances show that the incendiary went into this vacant half lot and set the fire under the west side of Mr. OSTERMAN's adjoining building, and near the rear part of it. Both the buildings were unoccupied and had no goods in them.

The fire had advanced too far before any alarm was given, and it was found impossible to save these buildings, though the fire companies made great efforts to do so. Mr. OSTERMAN's two stores and the warehouses in the rear of them had, therefore, to be abandoned to the flames. In the meantime the fire caught across the above-named vacant half lot to the adjoining two stores, nearly new, belonging to Mr. C. W. ADAMS, the first one of which was occupied by Mr. E. L. UFFORD, auctioneer and commission merchant. Adjoining Mr. E. L. UFFORD, on the west, was the book and jewelry store of Mr. JOHN M. JONES, and this with the warehouse in the rear were also entirely consumed.

A strong norther had sprung up in the night, and, we believe, only a little before the fire broke out, and this wind carried the flames and showers of falling embers nearly in the direction of the Tremont, and over the most densely built portion of the city. The blazing cinders were falling on all the roofs in that direction, for a distance of a mile, and many of the roofs were caught on fire by them. We have indeed heard of one instance of a roof taking fire at a distance of more than half a mile, and others at a less distance were caught on fire; and, for about an hour, it seemed as if nothing could save all the western portion of the city from destruction. Fortunately, however, most of our citizens saw the danger that was constantly threatening them, and were employed in extinguishing the cinders as they fell upon their roofs, by the use of buckets of water, wet blankets, &c.

While the Strand buildings named above were being consumed, the fire was rapidly extending, before the wind, to the South, and having consumed the rear buildings belonging to those stores, it next crossed the alley, 20 feet wide, and very soon spread to all the wooden buildings on that part of the block. The principal of these were the two warehouses, belonging to Mr. C. W. ADAMS, covering two full lots, the dwelling houses and store of Mr. E. KAUFFMAN, of the firm of KAUFFMAN & KLAENER, and the wooden workshop and warehouse of Mr. J. P. DAVIE. These were all entirely consumed, and there is not a wooden building left on the whole block, consisting of fourteen lots, except the small store belonging to Mr. BALDINGER, to the west of Mr. BEELOCHER's brick building, and by which it was saved. All the balance of the block, built of wood, is a smouldering heap of ruins, the brick stores of Messrs. BEELOCHER, KAUFFMAN, DAVIE, being all that is left standing. Having destroyed this block, the fire next caught from Mr. KAUFFMAN's building to Mr. BALDINGER's, on the south side of Mechanic-street, or Avenue C, and the entire roof of Mr. BALDINGER's house was consumed; but here the engine company, having an ample supply of water from Mr. BALDINGER's large cistern, were able, by indefatigable exertions, to arrest the flames.

We have not been able, as yet, to ascertain with any certainty the loss suffered by our citizens respectively. We understand that Mr. J. M. JONES was fully protected by insurance. Mr. KAUFFMAN and others were but partially insured. The loss by the Union, [illegible] and the [illegible] Company of this city, is but $[illegible]. The total loss will probably not exceed $50,000, and we trust it may turn out to be much less.

Burning of the Steamer Perseverance—Vessel and Cargo an Entire Loss.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 13.

By the arrival, this morning, of the steamship *Charles Morgan*, from Matagorda Bay, via Galveston, we learn that the well-known steamship *Perseverance*, Capt. H. SHEPPARD, while lying at Powderhorn Wharf, Indianola, taking in Cotton, Hides, &c., on Friday, the 3d inst., was discovered to be on fire, about 4½ o'clock, P. M. The fire is supposed to have originated in the lower hold, but, we believe, it is not yet certain how it was occasioned.

The flames spread very rapidly, and at 5 o'clock burst through the upper deck and cabin, and despite all the efforts of Capt. SHEPPARD and his crew and all the assistance that could be rendered by the townspeople, the noble steamer was a mass of destroying fire.

Capt. SHEPPARD, on seeing that it was vain to labor further in a hopeless cause, saw that every living soul was safe out of his ship, and then finally left her himself, being the last man on board.

This is the second heavy loss experienced by the new company owning this line of steamers, and as we believe they do not insure their vessels, this disaster is singularly unfortunate, following as it does on the heels of the *Nautilus* catastrophe.

However, the company is composed of good men and true, and we look to see them have on the line soon a steamer even stronger and better than the *Perseverance*.

The cargo on board the *Perseverance*, totally destroyed, consisted of 144 bales of Cotton.

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION OF HORSES.—A grand exhibition of specimens of the equine race commences to-morrow, under the direction of the Boston Agricultural Association, at the Agricultural Fair grounds. It will continue five days, and on Saturday $8,000 will be distributed in premiums. Many fine specimens of "horse flesh" have already arrived from various sections of the country, and the management expect to offer one of the finest exhibitions on record. Trials of speed will take place each day, and among these animals that will contest for honors are the celebrated horses *Lancet*, *Flora Temple*, *Pocahontas*, *Hiram Drew*, and *Ethan Allen*. Lovers of the turf are expecting rare sport, and should the weather be propitious they will not be disappointed.

The grounds have been arranged in a manner to greatly enhance the comfort of visitors. There will be refreshment saloons, and among them one especially adapted to the accommodation of ladies.

The gates will be open to the public each day from 8 A. M. until sundown. Visitors will not be admitted in carriages or other vehicles.—*Boston Post, 20th.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1114, 1115, 1119, 1121 to 1126 inclusive, 758, 1092, 1052, 1064, 730, 932. *Part II.*—Nos. 844, 942, 1004, 962, 858, 956, 1016, 488, 98, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2009, 719, 764, 784, 1676, 868, 828, 736, 1671, 812, 371, 1056, 1957, 1947, 1802, 207, 666, 386, 394, 305, 297, 302, 1637, 1860½, 2148 to 2250. *Part II.*—Nos. 668, 406, 777, 740, 1626, 1860, 1816, 1961, 1081, 1069, 2017, 2131, 686, 630, 492, 964, 152, 1107, 361, 405, 490, 417, 471, 473.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32, 13, 14, 19, 27, 21, 27, 31, 76, 10.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 363, 311, 1825, 369, 345, 349, 333, 364, 365, 367, 31, 369, 370, 374, 375, 66, 170, 241, 303, 310, 379, 380, 335, 367, 390, 391, 392, 393.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

The following gentlemen were impanneled and sworn in as Grand Jurors:

WM. CALLENDAR, Foreman.

Richard Barton,	E. B. Crocker,	Stephen Curtis,
Sam'l Bradhurst,	Wm. Dumont,	H. T. Edwards,
Mark Cornell,	Chas. L. Terry,	Chas. H. Hill,
Edwin A. Clark,	R. D. Lathrop,	Wm. McClellan,
Aaron N. Cohen,	F. E. Townsend,	Benjamin Moore,
Allen S. Curtis,	Garrett McClure,	G. P. Randolph,
J. A. Currier,	Wm. A. Barrister,	James A. Webb.

The Grand Jury were charged by Judge BETTS and retired.

The case of Mr. DaCosta, which had been put down for this morning, was further adjourned on account of the sickness, of Mr. De Cunha one of the witnesses.

James M. Higgins, boatswain of the ship *Staghound*, was put on trial charged with manslaughter, in having knocked overboard a seaman from the rigging of the ship in Whampoa. The case has been tried once before, when the jury disagreed. The testimony did not materially differ from what it was on the previous trial. The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PICTORIALS.—*Leslie vs. Ballou.*—Defendant demurred to plaintiff's complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The complaint alleges that defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of and concerning the plaintiff, and of and concerning his business as publisher and proprietor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*, as follows: "Look out for your pay for what paper you supply to *Leslie's Illustrated News*." It also avers special damage resulting therefrom.

Held, That the words being falsely and maliciously spoken, and special damage ensuing, an action will lie. It is therefore unnecessary to decide whether they are actionable *per se*, as imputing that the plaintiff is unworthy of credit and irresponsible, he being at the time engaged in a business which could not be successfully prosecuted without credit. Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

Davis and Riley vs. Duffie et. al.—Davis, as plaintiff, heretofore brought separate actions against the defendants, Conklin and Van Buren, and also separate actions against other persons, who are defendants in this, to recover, in each case, the possession of real property. Those actions were tried together, and the complaint in each was dismissed with costs, but without prejudice to Davis' right to bring a new action for equitable relief. Davis, owning real estate, mortgaged it to Duffie, and after that was convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the State prison. While in prison, Duffie foreclosed the mortgage. No trustee of Davis' property was appointed, and the subpœna to appear and answer was served on him while in prison, and the record of the foreclosure proceedings shows that fact. Duffie bought in all the mortgaged property at the foreclosure sale, and subsequently, by deed of bargain and sale, conveyed parcels of the property to different persons, all of whom are defendants in this action. This action is brought to redeem the mortgaged premises. Riley is Davis' grantee of a part of such property, and joins with Davis as plaintiff. Each of the defendants in the former actions now moves that all the proceedings in this action be stayed, until his costs of the former action are paid, and make affidavit that Davis is insolvent.

BOSWORTH, J.—The complaint was dismissed in the former actions, on the ground that an action of ejectment would not lie on such a state of facts, and not on the ground that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief. This Court had decided at General Term, that the foreclosure proceedings were a nullity, the action being commenced against a mortgager, when his civil rights were suspended, and who was incompetent to appear in it. If that decision was correct, Davis has a strict right to redeem the mortgaged premises.

It is true this action and the former ones are in the same Court. Under the former system, the former actions could have been brought only in a Court of law, and the present one only in a Court of Equity. If the same rules be applied now, as were applied under that system, these motions should not be granted. The practice in this State seems to have been this: A Court of Equity would not stay the proceedings in a suit brought in it, until the costs of a previous action at law, in which the plaintiff was defeated, were paid, unless the second suit appeared to be vexatious. A Court at law was governed by the same rule, as to staying proceedings until the costs of a former suit in chancery were paid. Unless the two suits had been in the same Court, or in Courts of the same nature, and proceeding on the same principle and in the same mode, the second action would not be staid until the costs of the former one were paid; 2 J. Ch. R. 461; 19, J. R., 196; 7th page 58. (Perkins vs. Hinman, 19, J. R. 237, was a case in which both actions were in Courts of law, although not in the same Court.)

The judgments in the former actions did not determine that Davis had no merits, but that in an action stating facts entitling him to legal relief only, and in which all the parties interested in the controversy were not before the Court, he could not obtain the equitable relief to which he would have been entitled on the facts as they then appeared if all the parties in interest had been before the Court, and the complaint had stated the facts which the evidence disclosed. This suit is not vexatious, but on the contrary, assuming the foreclosure proceeding to be void, Davis has a strict right to equitable relief. A Court of Chancery would not have granted this motion, if the former system was yet continuing, unless it should depart from the decision of Chancellors Kent and Walworth. I see no difficulty in these defendants having provision made for paying the costs of these former actions, by the decree to be entered in this, if the plaintiff succeeds. Besides, it is not alleged that Riley is irresponsible, and he is liable as Davis for the costs of this action: the motion is denied, without costs to either party.

Motion to Discharge Attachment.

MARINE COURT—OCT. 20.

Before Judge McCarthy.

The attachment in this action was issued on the ground that the defendant "concealed himself to avoid the service of process."

This Court has no power to issue an attachment for such cause. The statute provides ample remedy in such cases. The attachment was improperly issued. The motion to set it aside with all subsequent proceedings, is granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and scarce, and held with much firmness, at $6@$6 12½ for Pearl, and $7 62½@7 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s. Demand moderate.

COFFEE—Rules quiet and languid. Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11⅛c.@12½c.; Rio, 9⅞c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Remains very dull and heavy, at about 12⅝c.@12¾c., for strict middling Upland, 12⅞c.@13c. for do. do. Gulfs, and proportionate figures for other grades, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Wheat Flour appear in pretty fair request, but is more freely offered, and is infirm in price, with sales reported of 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 [illegible]@$6 50
Straight State	6 [illegible]@ 6 65
Favorite and Extra State	6 [illegible]@ 6 65
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 [illegible]@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 [illegible]@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible]@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 [illegible]@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 [illegible]@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible]@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	7 [illegible]@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 [illegible]@ 9 00

Canadian is [illegible] with [illegible] at [illegible] ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. [illegible] Southern is in moderate demand at [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] bbls. [illegible] Jersey and Extra, at $7 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, at [illegible] Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, [illegible] Jersey, and [illegible] ℔ bbl. The latter brings [illegible] in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more abundant, and, though it is in fair demand, it is generally quoted lower. The sales reported since our last comprise about 81,000 bushels, including very good to prime Canadian White, at $1 [illegible]; prime Western White, at $1 60; fair to prime Western Red, at $1 [illegible]; and prime to very handsome Southern Red, at $1 55@$1 58 ℔ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy, at [illegible] for inferior to choice new ℔ bushel; 4,000 bushels have been sold thereat. Oats remain in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Jersey; and [illegible] for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley, Beans and Peas are unchanged. Corn is dull and drooping. There were sales reported of about 20,000 bushels, at [illegible] for unsound, heated and damp; [illegible] for Mixed; 70c.@71c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and [illegible] for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 1,000 bales River found buyers at [illegible] for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continue in good demand, and are stiffly held at from [illegible] ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and heavy at 4c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—There were 60 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $30@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Are still salable and steady. Eastern, $1 37½@1 37½ cash and short credit, ℔ M.

LEAD—Appears quiet at previous rates.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate supply and demand, at 80c. for Common, and $1@$1 06¼ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still in lively request, at full rates. New-Orleans, 55c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 47c.@55c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@48c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Pitch, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, yet quoted firm. Spirits Turpentine is in good supply, and is pretty freely dealt in, mostly at 42½c.@43½c., though including some lots at 44c., time and interest added, ℔ gallon. Rosin is plentier, and procurable at $1 57½@$1 62½ for common, afloat and delivered, ℔ 310 ℔s.; and $2 25@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS.—We have nothing additional to report in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is now selling slowly in lots from store, at $1 06@$1 07 per gallon. Whole parcels are not freely offered, and being generally held above the limits of buyers, they are inactive. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite freely offered at decidedly lower and irregular prices,—but the demand is not very brisk. The sales reported 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $21 50 for Mess, and $19 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request and are infirm at 9¾c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½ for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at 13¼c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request at former figures. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls. at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 50@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and nominal at $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet. Butter is salable and firm, at 16c.@26c. for Ohio; 18c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27½c. for Prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at from 8c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were sales reported of 125 tcs. common to choice at from $3 87½@$5 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers at advancing prices, sales having transpired since our last of about 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of 20,000 ℔s. prime were reported, to-day, at 12c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Is plentier and cheaper, yet not much more sought after. 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison were taking at 35½c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The accommodation was pretty ample, but shipowners generally contended for firmer rates, and this circumstance impeded the shipments. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@5-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.; Tobacco, 25s.@30s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE OLD LINE Whigs of the XVth Ward, held at Constitution Hall, No. 660 Broadway, on Friday evening, 17th inst., E. P. Brown was called to the chair, and G. P. Hiltman was appointed Secretary. The following nominations were duly made for our support at the coming election, and the same ordered to be published in the *Express*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Daily Times*.

For Assembly—Joseph B. Varnum.
For Alderman—Henry Snyder.
For Councilman, XXXIXth District—John H. Brady.
For Councilman, XLth District—Stephen A. Pierce.
For Councilman, XLIst District—Dr. Theo. Kirby.
For Assessor—Nathan Lobdell.
For School Commissioner—
For School Inspectors—Joel Blackman, Dr. A. D. Wilson.
For School Trustees—Thos. S. Shepard, Ab'm. Lent and Eli Goodwin.
For Constables—James King, Geo. W. Bogert.

E. J. BROWN, Chairman.
G. P. HILTMAN, Secretary.

GRAND MASS REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The citizens of the Eighth Congressional District (XIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards) are requested to attend a Mass Meeting, at the large Hall over the 6th-av. Railroad Dépôt, on 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN for member of Congress. Hon. HENRY WILSON, GEORGE LAW, Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, JOSEPH HARTMANN, HERMAN RUSTER, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN and other eminent speakers will deliver addresses. Music by Band. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club will be present.

THOMAS CARNLEY,	JOHN H. BURLESON,
JOHN OSBORN,	J. B. RICHARDS,
EMIL KIRCHNER,	CHRISTIAN SWARTZ,
E. W. KEYES,	RICHARD SCOTT,
J. A. STEVENS, Jr.,	WM. B. DRAKE,

Committee of Arrangements.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.—THE Young Men's Republican General Committee, of the City of New-York, invite the citizens of New-York and vicinity to attend a Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York, and other distinguished speakers will positively address the meeting.

The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club and Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.

The First Tier of Boxes will be reserved for ladies until 7½ o'clock.

F. WILLIS FISHER,	JOHN H. KEYSER,
F. G. YOUNG,	JOHN BARRY,
D. L. ELDER,	J. H. EDGERLY,

S. WATERMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN, TO THE RESCUE!—The Mechanics and Workingmen's Central Republican Union will be addressed by Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, and the Mechanic who challenged Ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 1 Bowery. The Workingmen are invited to come forward and enroll themselves in this great struggle for Free Labor and the Freedom of the Public Lands.

N. B.—Mechanics and Workingmen's Free Reading Rooms open day and evening.

R. B. MONTGOMERY, President.
ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT REPUBLICAN Association, and the Republicans of the Ward generally, are requested to meet at the head-quarters, northwest corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to move in procession to 44th-st., to attend the Congressional Ratification Meeting of the VIIIth District.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM BOIES,
RICHARD WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Ward are requested to meet at Fremont Hall, No. 391 4th-av., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 21, at 7 P. M., to join the Republicans of the XVIIIth Ward in procession to the Congressional Ratification Meeting, to be held at the large hall over the Sixth-avenue Railroad Dépôt.

W. H. WOOLLMAN, Chairman.
E. H. FLETCHER, Secretary.

LIBERTY AND UNION.—LEVI H. FULLER, Esq., of New-York City, and Hon. ABIJAH MANN, will address the Brooklyn IVth Ward Fremont Club at their Rallying Hall, corner of Orange and Fulton sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Music by the New-York Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, President.
GEORGE H. DAY, Secretary.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM OF JERSEY City, and WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., of New-York will address the VIth Ward Republican Club of Brooklyn, at Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Butler sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Music by the VIth Ward Glee Club. Front seats reserved for ladies.

GEORGE CURTIS, President.
P. K. DEYO, Secretary.

NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—ROLLIN SANFORD, Esq., and ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., will address the Republicans of the IXth Ward, at their head-quarters, corner of Fulton and Bedford avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats reserved for ladies.

AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
IXTH, XVITH AND XXTH WARDS.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FRENCH CHINA,
RICH CUT GLASS,
FANCY ARTICLES.
ALSO PLAIN AND PRESSED GLASS—
Rich cut and plain Gas Shades of all patterns, at manufactory prices; French bronze Candelabras and Mechanical Lamps; English Stone China; Dinner, Tea and Toilet setts at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
G. STOUVENEL,
No. 899 Broadway, next to cor. 20th-st.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—JUST IMPORTed a choice lot comprising the usual assortment, viz.: Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, &c., &c., in fine order, at low price. Also, a superior lot of Long Breed Canaries. McILVAIN & YOUNG,
No. 7 John-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT the Brush Factory, No. 387 Pearl-st. Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

ODD-FELLOWS' REGALIA.—FOR SALE, A complete set of Regalia for a Lodge Room; will be sold cheap as the Lodge has been disbanded. Apply to C. S. VAN WYCK, Fishkill Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BOARDING.

[illegible] LADIES WISH A HOME [illegible] Broadway [illegible] moderate. Address J. M. A., stating terms, No. [illegible] 6th-av.; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife; at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—WANTED BY A SINGLE GENtleman in a strictly private family. One bedroom and parlor with partial or full board. In the vicinity of Union-square, west side preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 1[illegible], Lower Post-Office, stating terms and place.

BOARDING.—WANTED BY A MECHANIC Breakfast and tea in an American family, within five minutes' walk of Beekman-st. Address S. W. H., Times office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board in a private family with a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant neighborhood. For full particulars, inquire at No. 51 La Roy-st.

BOARD DOWN-TOWN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board; also one young lady, at No. 40 Robinson-st., near College-place. Furnished rooms to let in the house No. 85 Murray-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—ONE OR two gentlemen may find comfortable and genteel accommodations at No. 79 East 16th-st., West of Stuyvesant-square.

BOARDING.—A LADY, TEACHER OF THE French language, is desirous of obtaining board in a family where lessons would be given as compensation for board. Address LOUISE, Times office.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—A SUPErior suit of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. and within a minute's walk of stages and cars, leading to every part of the city. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RARE CHANCE. —Two large, elegant square rooms on second floor, to let with board, in a good New-England family, at a low rate, for the Winter, to agreeable parties. Location pleasant and convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family. One double room for two on moderate terms. Location desirable, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Call at No. 23 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NEWly and neatly furnished apartments for a lady and gentleman; also one single room. In a quiet family. Inquire at No. 54 William-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY PLEASANT rooms to let with Board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTability in some religious family in exchange for instructing children in the elements of the English language. Address, for one week, Rev. G. W. T., at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR WITH bedroom adjoining, on first floor, can be had by one or two gentlemen, in a house with all modern improvements, at No. 79 12th-st., near 4th-av. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 62 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, by a lady who sees little society. They must be comfortable, respectable and at a moderate price; preferred near Broadway, between Spring and 14th sts. References given and asked. Address M. WINTER, *Daily Times* Office.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS AND BOARD CAN now be secured in a first-class house, opposite Carroll-park, Brooklyn, seven doors east of Court-st., affording all the comforts of a home. Reference required.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; location pleasant, in 10th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., Times Office.

$200 A YEAR.—THE PRINCIPAL OF AN established school, wishing immediately to supply a vacancy, would take a young lady to board, if application be made soon, at $200 a year, including board, room, &c., with tuition in the common and higher English branches, Latin and French, in a school pleasantly located in this City, and where French is spoken—a French lady being resident in the family. The best references given. Address ARCADIA, office of the *Daily Times*.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—There are upwards of two hundred girls waiting for situations, with the best of recommendations as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, and general houseworkers, at the American and Foreign Employment Society's, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

MERCANTILE CLERKS' AGENCY, NO. 510 BROADWAY.—Merchants wishing to secure the services of competent Book-keepers, Salesmen and Clerks can be supplied. None but Mercantile men registered. *References* given to Firms supplied through this agency. Young men desiring respectable situations, will find the facilities offered for obtaining employment unequaled.
GEORGE A. HATTON.

WANTED—AT NO. 700 BROADWAY, TWO conductors, 2 bookkeepers, 3 clerks, 4 salesmen, 2 baggagemen, 3 brakemen, 4 firemen, 3 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, 4 men on steamers, 2 drivers, 2 express wagons, and 3 boys for trades and for stores. KAUFMAN & GARRATT, Proprietors.

PARENTS WISHING TO SELECT SCHOOLS for their children, are invited to call at the United States and British North American School Institute, No. 510 Broadway, where circulars and information can be obtained. Schools and families supplied with efficient teachers. Teachers desiring situations are invited to address
GEORGE A. HATTON.

THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD SERVANT girls at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

JOHN YOUNG IS NOW READY TO SUPPLY you all with servant girls at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—Capt. RALSTON (late of the British Army) will give the last of his course of lectures on *Veterinary Science and Art in Agricultural and general relation to Horses and other Domestic Animals.*

Dodworth's celebrated Band will perform during the evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children, half price. Tickets for factories in packages of 25, 15 cents each.

Tickets may be had during the day at the music store of WILLIAM HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place.

GETTY'S LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—THE members of this Lodge are earnestly requested to attend the regular meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, as the celebration of our anniversary will come up for consideration. By order. BENJ. HASKILL, N. G.
M. TOBIAS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 7½ P. M. It is expected that matter of interest to every member will be brought before the meeting. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

UPHOLSTERY.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Cornices, Damasks, Chintz, Tassels, and Curtain Materials generally.
ALSO, TRANSPARENT WINDOW-SHADES,
In choice designs of Gold and Colors,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 124 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., Bankers, No. 42 Wall-st.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES
OF EVERY KIND.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK.
At the lowest market price, by
STEWART & BUSSING,
Wholesale Confectioners, No. 416 Pearl-st.

BILLIARDS.
PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
Taking so much attention of our patrons, has given us time to put our slate and marble bed tables in order. Our friends and billiard players generally are invited to call and try them. Nos. 149 Fulton and 5 Ann-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD's old-established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

I SAY IT WILL MAKE WHISKERS AND moustaches grow in six weeks, and without stain or injury to the skin. This is a positive fact, and one that will be borne out by a trial, notwithstanding the prejudices against advertised preparations. Graham's Onguent is $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to City subscribers for [illegible] a week. Single copies [illegible]. Mail subscribers [illegible] Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening (Sundays excepted). One edition at [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It is mailed at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. Twenty-five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ J. E. LOVELL, Easton, Pa., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, CALIFORNIA TIMES, or THE TIMES FOR EUROPE. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

The Times for Europe.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamship *Niagara*, which will leave Boston at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The mails close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

Pennsylvania.

The action of the majority of the Fillmore State Central Committee of Pennsylvania in refusing to unite with other opponents of the extension of Slavery against the Democratic ticket, shows *their* determination to give the State to Mr. BUCHANAN. No other motive can possibly govern them in the course they have taken. Hopeless of victory themselves,—perfectly certain as they must be that Mr. FILLMORE has no earthly chance of an election,—they have deliberately resolved to withhold their support from the opposition, and by that default, if within their power, cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the candidate whose election guarantees the extension of Slavery into all the Territories of the United States.

If they succeed, therefore, in what they have undertaken, they will shoulder all the responsibility of Mr. BUCHANAN's election. They will stand in relation to this great contest precisely as the supporters of JAMES G. BIRNEY stood in the great contest of 1844. Knowing that the annexation of Texas, and the consequent war with Mexico, turned upon the result of the contest between CLAY and POLK, Mr. BIRNEY permitted his name to be used, and drew off just votes enough from Mr. CLAY to secure the election of Mr. POLK. To the part he and his followers took in that campaign the country therefore justly attributes all that followed that result.

Mr. FILLMORE holds the same position now. His friends in Pennsylvania and the North profess to be opposed to the extension of Slavery and desirous of pursuing such a course as will prevent it. Yet they are deliberately withholding their votes from the only organized opposition to it,—refusing to join in any concerted movement having that object for its end, and thus directly aiding the election of JAMES BUCHANAN upon the Cincinnati platform.

We do not believe that the leaders in this scheme can command the support of those whose votes they thus endeavor to sell to the Pro-Slavery Party. That they have their own reasons for the course they are pursuing—and that these reasons are selfish and interested—no one can doubt. The fact, which we have upon good authority, that over $200,000 were expended in Pennsylvania by the Democratic Party previous to the State election—the largest part of which was contributed through Mr. BELMONT—renders it probable that they have a direct pecuniary interest in the result—that *they are paid* for thus betraying those whose action they assume to control. It remains to be seen whether they can consummate the work they have undertaken to accomplish.

Mr. F.'s Sentiments Down South.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Oct. 11 contains the following *brochure* from a well-known Fillmore politician:

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

The following letter from Col. CHRISTY is quite interesting and *apropos*, and adds another important link in the chain of proof demonstrating that Mr. FILLMORE's hostility to Abolitionism is a well-settled principle with him, which neither time nor circumstance can alter or affect. We commend it to the consideration of all true Southerners:

MR. FILLMORE IN NEW-ORLEANS—A NOBLE AND TELLING EPISODE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At a large dinner party given by Hon. C. M. CONRAD, at his own house, to Mr. FILLMORE, when he was in New-Orleans, I was one of the guests, as was D. F. KENNER, Mr. ROSS, and, I think, Gen. LEWIS, and some fourteen others, whom I do not now remember. One of the party asked Mr. FILLMORE if he knew a certain gentleman in Buffalo, naming him. The reply was in the affirmative. The interrogator then observed, "I suppose he is a particular friend of yours." To which Mr. FILLMORE promptly replied, "*No, Sir, he is not a friend of mine; he is an Abolitionist.*"

The effect of this reply upon the company was electric, and the health of Mr. FILLMORE was immediately proposed, and drunk with a subdued, but pointed, clapping of hands by every gentleman present.

WM. CHRISTY.

This is almost equal to a glass of *Lachryma Christi* of the most approved Italian vintage, and perhaps will pass for one in New-Orleans. But why was not the "certain gentleman"—it seems he *was* a "gentleman," in the language of both FILLMORE and CHRISTY—named? It appears Mr. FILLMORE affected the company "*electrically*." But there are two kinds of "shocks"—positive and negative; and sundry voters at the North who support Mr. FILLMORE because he is an Abolitionist, may take the fluid negatively, after learning this interesting reminiscence. We ask to learn the name—for the "gentleman" must have been a person of note to elicit either the reference or the electric negative. If Mr. FILLMORE proscribes Abolitionists as well as foreigners and Romanists from his society, let us know it before Pennsylvania (as the *Express* claims it will!) votes for the lion of this Southern dinner party, whose electric reply is commended by the editor of the *Crescent*, to the "*consideration of all true Southerners!*" "True Northerners" will ask why thus commended?

What the South Means to Do.

Those well intentioned conservatives of the North, who give their aid towards the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, under the expectation that by putting the Cincinnati platform candidate into the Presidency they will conciliate and satisfy the Southern States and induce them not to withdraw from the Union, are as green as young goslings. All that the disunionists of the South pretend to, is a willingness to remain in the Union during the next four years, if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected, as they anticipate *being able so to strengthen their position*, and mature their treasonable plans under the favorable auspices of his administration, that they will then be able to step out of the Union with all that portion of the public territory which they have not yet been able to lay their hands on; or else they will have so completely subjugated the North and added so many Slave States to the Union, as to make it desirable for them to remain in the confederacy. This is the language of all the Southern Buchanan presses. The Charleston *Standard*, in speculating on the probabilities of Mr. BUCHANAN's election, on the receipt of the first news from Pennsylvania, while recommending that the Union should be preserved a while longer, to enable them to mature their plans for separation, says that "the South must break the track of legitimate legislation, or she is doomed." So, whether BUCHANAN be elected or not, it is all one, the track of legitimate legislation must be broken, and our timid doughface politicians of all kinds will discover in the end that they have been nursing and encouraging the very evil which they feared. Mr. BUCHANAN has declared himself most positively in favor of annexing Cuba at all hazards and at whatever cost, and Mr. SOULE is preparing the way for adding Nicaragua to the Union; and the "Americans" who are striving to defeat FREMONT and secure the election of BUCHANAN, may have the satisfaction one of these days of seeing the Marquis of Havana in the Cabinet, and the Padre VIJIL Chaplain of the Senate. The Southern Disunionists are entitled to the credit of being perfectly frank and fearless in the declarations of their intentions, they make no secret of their treason. They will consent to remain in the Union for four years longer, if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected, for the purpose of maturing their disunion plans. What they would do in the event of Mr. FILLMORE's election they do not say, for that is not regarded as a possibility. But, if FREMONT should be elected, they threaten to quit at once, and Bully BROOKS has told us what the first step of South Carolina would be—viz.: to march to Washington and rob the public till, and carry off the national archives, as Sampson walked off with the gates of Gaza. The real lovers of the Union, therefore, must see that the only way to prevent disunion is to nip these treasonable purposes in the bud by electing a man who will lend them no countenance whatever. While preaching up disunion, the Southern Arnolds confess that they are not yet prepared to carry their designs into execution. They require time, and that is one reason of their savage opposition to the only candidate in the field whose energy and patriotism they fear, and whose election will be sure to put an end to their designs.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—According to the Pennsylvania journals, the immense frauds committed in that State at the election last week were not confined solely to the city of Philadelphia. They appear to have been diffused all over the State, and especially in Pittsburg. Hordes of ragged ruffians, whom nobody had ever seen before, made their appearance at the polls, and boldly swore in their votes, though it was known that they could not have been citizens, nor residents of the wards where they voted. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:

> "We doubt if ever, in the previous political history of this city, so many unknown and before unheard-of men presented themselves at the polls for the purpose of voting as came thither on Tuesday last. We know of one ward in the city where the population is by no means a fluctuating one, where every man almost is acquainted with every other man who claims a vote at that poll, and yet men came up to vote—men who had been assessed, and who thrust into the faces of the judges their receipts for taxes paid, who at the same time were utter strangers to all except to those who lugged them to the window and told them what to do and how to do it."

The Plaquemining process seems to have been pretty extensively tried, but it is an expensive and troublesome business, and the Pennsylvanians will doubtless devise some scheme during the coming fortnight to save themselves from being so outrageously cheated of their suffrages in November.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—There is nothing new from Pennsylvania to change the majorities as already given in our tables; the vote is so close that we shall not know, until it is officially announced, how the State has gone, though the probabilities are that it will be between two and three thousand for BUCHANAN. The State Senate is certainly Opposition, and the House will be nearly a tie.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL.—The sympathies of the American women are always alive to scenes of distress. A warm appeal in behalf of the sufferers by the troubles in Kansas, has appeared from the pen of LYDIA M. CHILD, in which she entreats her sex to give as they are able, for the assistance of those who, having been deprived of their possessions, have reason to fear the approach of Winter. Mrs. CHILD says: "Let us all resolve to do with fewer garments, and live on less luxurious food, that we may be enabled to do more for these people." The call for aid has come from the settlers in Kansas on too many occasions and in too unmistakable terms to be slighted willfully. Men, who hoped to find in that new and promising region the means of establishing their families in comfort, have been deprived by ruthless hands of the slight means they had, and a long Winter is close upon them. Friends! lend them a helping hand,—if you can do it in no other way, take Mrs. CHILD's advice and do it that way. The women of Massachusetts have set a good example in this direction. They have organized Relief Societies in the School districts, have made up and forwarded to Kansas sufferers articles of clothing manufactured at the old-fashioned "sewing circles," and have contributed beside no inconsiderable amount of ready money. All this is a great help to Free-State struggles, and the field is yet by no means fully occupied.

A WORK OF SUPEREROGATION.—The Richmond *Whig* is laboring to prove that Mr. FILLMORE is not an Abolitionist. It is quite a needless piece of work. Mr. F. has franked his "Sentiments" pretty extensively to the [illegible] now, whatever he may have been heretofore or may be hereafter, in the slightest degree, tainted with Anti-Slavery. Mr. F. is sound, decidedly, on the goose.

The Military Tendencies of the United States.

The Earl of ELLESMERE said in a speech made some time during the Crimean War, that if he were asked which he considered the most warlike people on earth, he should say those of the United States of America; and a recent *British writer on this country remarks incidentally*, "The fact, that there is such intense application of American ingenuity in the manufacture of fire-arms proves, we think, that there is a strong tendency to military ambition in the American mind."

There is no doubt much truth in this latter observation; the greatest and most important improvements made in fire-arms during the past twenty-five years have originated in this country, and yet during the whole of this period we have been at peace with the whole world, excepting only our very brief war with Mexico. But, still, the improvements of the instruments of destruction and defence have gone on with as much activity as though an enemy had been all the while at our doors. The recent visit of one of our steam frigates to an English port has awakened the utmost wonder and surprise at the completeness of her armament, the superior force of her metal, and the admirable arrangements of her interior for fighting. This steam frigate, the *Merrimac*, is the smallest and the last one of the six lately constructed that we would have thought of sending abroad as a show ship, or an example of our steam navy. Yet her model and equipment have been the themes of the most remarkable commendations in the English press. The marvel of all this is that England has recently made enormous additions to her navy, and since the Crimean war commenced has built an immense number of steam frigates and line-of-battle ships, yet none of them, it seems, is equal to the most inferior of the six steam frigates which have recently been added to our navy rather as experiments than as force for which we were likely to have any employment. We certainly do not allude to these things in any boastful spirit. Our superiority in ship-building is acknowledged even by our competitors, and our skillfulness in the use and manufacture of fire-arms is patent all the world over. The commendations bestowed upon the *Merrimac* only corroborate the theory of Lord ELLESMERE and the writer we have quoted. A superiority in the manufacture of the implements of warfare certainly indicates a warlike propensity in the people. It is well enough to bear in mind where these implements of war are made and who they are that originate the improvements which render them so formidable. It will be found that in quiet New-England towns most of these inventions have been made, and that the great armories for the manufacture of these death-dealing instruments flourish most vigorously in peaceable towns in Connecticut. It is there that the six-barreled revolvers, the terrible SHARPE's rifles, and steam batterers have come from. Our Southern brethren, in calculating the chances of victory in a collision with the Northern States, are continually harping upon the unmilitary habits of the "Yankees," and the superiority of the South for all warlike contests. But, if they will but take the trouble to look at the statistics of the manufacture of fire-arms in this country, and see where the great inventions have originated, which have gained for American arms such a preëminent reputation throughout the world, they will not rashly arrive at the conclusion that we are not a fighting people at the North, because we do not carry revolvers and bowie-knives in our pockets.

Since the *Merrimac* has made so great a sensation among our English cousins by her visit in Southampton, we hope that when the *Niagara* goes to sea she will be sent to Portsmouth, or some other of the great naval stations of England, where she may be seen and examined by those who will be capable of appreciating her splendid model and formidable arrangements for active service.

One of the London papers, in alluding to the *Merrimac*, says:

> "The American steam frigate *Merrimac*, now lying off Southampton, has created a sensation in this country—we would not be far wrong in saying that in certain quarters she has produced a panic. The aristocracy and flunkey-hood of England had no conception that the Republic could turn out anything half so formidable as this truly magnificent vessel. The *Merrimac* is but one of a series which the American Government is now building, and though only a frigate, she is admitted to be a match for any one of our ships of the line. There is not a navy in Europe that has a vessel which can compete with her."

TRUMPERY.—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, recently denied, in a public speech, a statement that he had seen copied from an American newspaper, that he had sent five millions of pounds sterling to this country, to be used in securing the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He might have spared himself the trouble, for it is not at all probable that anybody, on either side of the Atlantic, believed such a story. And yet, absurd as the story was, it was originated by the *Pennsylvanian*, Mr. BUCHANAN's special organ, and was doubtless written by his confidential adviser, J. W. FORNEY, who pays his readers the compliment of supposing them sufficiently verdant to believe such a *canard*. The Washington *Union* on Saturday published a similar piece of editorial trumpery, in which it is gravely asserted that "the head-quarters of Republicanism are in London," and that it is there that schemes are laid for dissolving the Union, by the election of FREMONT. The London *Times* has the honor of being named as the chief organ of the Republicans. The organ of the Administration has so little respect for the intelligence of its readers, and so little regard for its own character, as to publish such insane trumpery. The Government organ ought to be subjected to a censorship, to save it from the perpetration of such *niaiseries*.

A DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.—The Honorable Mr. McQUEEN, a member of Congress from South Carolina, in a letter to the famous Brooks festival, of which we gave a full report not long since, says that he is "doubting more and more that a Republic can well exist without the institution of Slavery." This is an elevated sentiment, certainly, from a Democratic member of Congress. He thinks the Union may survive "for a time," on two conditions,—one the election of BUCHANAN, and the other that "Democrats be Democrats, and [illegible]." The latter is even more impossible of fulfillment than the former.

WHICH IS THE "DEMOCRAT?"—When FRANKLIN PIERCE was inaugurated there were two Democratic Ex-Senators in the United States whose orthodoxy was unquestioned—JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN C. FREMONT, of California. As his administration progressed, a new issue upon national policy was raised, and, by the Douglas-Kansas Bill, the whole question of Slavery extension was opened for discussion. Some Democrats believed in the right of the whole people who owned Territories to regulate them by prohibiting Slavery, as JEFFERSON and earlier fathers of their party had done. Other Democrats asserted that Congress had no power to exclude Slavery from those Territories for which, by the Constitution, it was to make "all needful rules and regulations." JAMES BUCHANAN sided with the latter section, but JOHN C. FREMONT held with the original doctrine of Democracy, that territory belonged to the whole people, and not to the few, and that political evils were to be prevented rather than cured. JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN COCHRANE, JOHN A. DIX, and various other Democrats, have "believed" both ways. In two weeks the Old-Line Democrats are to choose between the bogus Black Democracy and the original White Democracy of Freedom. The former will be known in history as Douglas Democracy—the latter will continue to preserve its old identification with JEFFERSON. Let not the voters in Pennsylvania and the Northwest be deceived into following the name and the shadow, instead of holding by the substance.

A NEW ISAIAH.—The New-Orleans *Delta* calls Governor WISE a new Isaiah. A new Balaam would be more to the purpose. But the *Delta* regards him as a "predestined leader in a difficult and dangerous pilgrimage." And he well may. The great object of the Virginia Isaiah is to lead his ebo-shin property on a pilgrimage to Southern California, and to raise the price of slaves to five thousand dollars. What a piece of profanation to compare a man who has no other motive in his harangues than to enhance the value of Virginia negroes, to one of the oracles of the Almighty. The *Delta* says: "As we study his warnings, his denunciations, his prophecies, we involuntarily exclaim: 'Beware when God lets loose a Thinker on the Earth! Hide *his* thoughts! Hide the Sun and Moon!'"

It is well to beware of such thinkers as WISE, whose thoughts, for the past two or three years, have not traveled far from the precincts of the slave pens of Richmond.

THE RASCALITIES OF SLAVERY.—A telegraphic dispatch, which we publish this morning, gives us a new idea of the method by which Gov. GEARY, of Kansas, intends to serve the cause of "Squatter sovereignty." A company of two hundred and forty Free-State emigrants have been arrested on their way into the Territory, by Col. COOKE, at the head of four hundred dragoons. No explanation is given of the reasons which induced this wholesale outrage, but it is easy enough to imagine them. It is stated that not a single Pro-Slavery man has yet been arrested by order of Gov. GEARY. The same dispatch informs us that a special Court for the trial of the Free-State prisoners convened on the 17th inst.

LONG WAGONS IN DEMAND.—We notice that the callers of a Buchanier Mass Meeting, down South somewhere, announce a prize of a new banner for the precinct which shall send the largest delegation, and add that "*the longest wagon* will count as one hundred voters." That was the way the Fillmore organ in this City reckoned up the Torchlight Procession, some three or four thousand carts and horses making up a line thirteen miles in length—more or less. We shall expect to hear that this Southern demonstration in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN was prolific of "long wagons," and, as a natural consequence, was at the very least twenty-five miles from end to end; albeit they had to offer "prizes" to persuade the people to turn out at all.

Wallack's Theatre.

One of those densely crowded gatherings which occasionally electrify the routine of theatrical life took place here last night. The occasion was worthy of the demonstration. In the first place the lessee gave us a Shakespearean revival; and in the second an old and valued servant of the public, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, made his reappearance after a period of well-earned repose. The merit of either of these attractions would, it is safe to say, have drawn an enormous audience. Combined, they led to the happiest results. We wish Mr. STUART a succession of such houses, as long as he labors so praiseworthily to deserve them.

Every now and then we have a galvanic Shakespearean revival. Fine scenery, fine costumes, and moderate acting combine to make the performance important, and an amount of public excitement is produced, highly beneficial to the theatrical exchequer. They may be looked on as the chronic spasms of the legitimate drama. No manager of late years has essayed to cure this unsatisfactory complaint, by a consistent and timely course of the Bard. A single effort seems to have exhausted the energies, even when it has benefited the treasury, of the establishment. In a City like New-York, where Shakespeare is read and eagerly appreciated, it seems strange that we have no one establishment famous for its Shakespearean interpretations—or, at all events, distinguished for the presentation of the great poet's productions. That there is room, if not actual need of such an establishment, will admit of no doubt. The dense and eager audience of last night was only a fresh illustration of the real sympathy which Shakespearean performances invariably excite. We hope sincerely that it will induce the lessee—who is a Shakespearean of renown—to consider whether it is not to his interest, as it is unquestionably to his inclination, to devote himself, his theatre and his magnificent company (it has no equal on this continent) exclusively to the legitimate drama. The taste for French decoctions is rapidly palling. Ere long there will be a powerful reaction, and he who anticipates it will not only do good to art, but exercise a wise business prudence. Wallack's Theatre is exactly the sphere for the experiment. It is neither too large nor too small for the purpose.

The cast last night was as follows: *Hamlet*, Mr. WALLACK; *Polonius*, Mr. BLAKE; *Osric*, Mr. WALCOT; *Ghost*, Mr. DYOTT; *King*, Mr. G. LEE; *Laertes*, Mr. SOTHERN; *Horatio*, Mr. REYNOLDS; *First Gravedigger*, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND; *Second Gravedigger*, Mr. PETERS; the *Queen*, Mrs. HOEY; *Ophelia*, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN. It will be seen that nearly the entire strength of the company has been concentrated on this piece. The principal interest, however, centred on Mr. WALLACK as it always must on the hero of this tragedy. The other characters were ably sustained, especially the *Queen* of Mrs. HOEY, and the *Ophelia* of Mrs. ALLEN,—the latter a faint but delicately inoffensive performance. The *Osric* of Mr. WALCOT was excellent; also the *Ghost* of Mr. DYOTT, although in his soliloquy there were traces of emotion which somehow we do not expect to find representations of the spirit world. Mr. BLAKE, as *Polonius*, seemed to lose sight of the [illegible] worldly character of the old Chamberlain, and appeared to be more anxious to make his audience laugh than to give a just interpretation to [illegible]. Mr. SOTHERN's *Laertes* and Mr. REYNOLDS's *Horatio* were open to the objection of being too hard, but, in other respects, were careful performances. Of Mr. WALLACK's *Hamlet* we find little to say. It was one of those fine performances which, with no special excellence, and no special defect, defy criticism. The reading was clear and emphatic, perfectly intelligible, and by no means clouded by the "pale cast of thought." It was of a kind which would be enjoyable in the closet as on the stage. Of strongly marked individuality or originality of mould there was none, unless a stern countenance, indicating a determination which *Hamlet* certainly did not possess, may be considered such, but of fine, artistic touches, and brilliant illumination of passages, there were many. A certain maturity of tone and of bearing are inevitable in an artist who has earned them in a long career on the stage. They were not more noticeable than usual in Mr. WALLACK's performance, but we fancied there was a little overstraining in the poses, a little too much desire to look well. But of these trifles it is scarcely worth while to speak. The performance as a whole was discreet and effective, and will sustain Mr. WALLACK's high reputation. Mr. WALLACK was called out during the evening, and on his appearance in the second scene of the tragedy was received with deafening cheers.

It is impossible to exaggerate the excellence of the scenery and the costumes. They are not only splendid, but appropriate, and measurably correct. Mr. ISHERWOOD has excelled his former efforts in the scenic line, and has given us some views perfectly unconventional. The "Terrace and Gardens" in the second act is a perfect art gem.

"Hamlet" will, without doubt, enjoy a long run.

College of Physicians and Surgeons—Dr. Gilman on Law and Medicine.

The fifty-first session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was opened yesterday evening, in the new building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The large lecture room was crowded with a highly respectable and intellectual audience, principally of the medical profession. The attendance of ladies was numerous, and the whole scene was bright and animated. After prayer by Rev. Dr. KNOX, the President of the College announced the following students as admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

James Morrill Allen, Jr., A. B., of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cornelius Van Allen Anderson, A. M., of New-York City.
George Martin Bates, of Sandwich Islands.
John James Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Scott Denniston, A. M., of Orange Co., N. Y.
Robert Charles McEwen, A. B., of Connecticut.
Robert Ray, Jr., A. M., of New-York City.
Mathew Francis Regan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eustace Trenor, of New-York City.

Professor GILMAN was then introduced to the audience, and proceeded to deliver the introductory address, which was very interesting, and quite a novelty in its kind. He first alluded to a marble tablet which had been placed on the wall of the Lecture-room, inscribed with the names of fourteen young physicians, who had died of pestilential disease contracted in the various hospitals of New-York. The tablet was erected that the memory of those martyrs of humanity might not perish, but that their example might encourage others in the pursuit of the path of duty. Then, after alluding in appropriate terms to the decease of the late OGDEN HOFFMAN, and the loss the legal profession had thereby sustained, he proceeded to the subject of his address, which was the relations existing between the legal and the medical profession. Medical men, he said, had usually very little regard for lawyers,—especially for cross-examining lawyers. Doctors, on the other hand, were held in small esteem by the lawyers, who loved to get a medical man on the witness' stand, and put him to the test of a severe and ingenious cross-examination, that he might expose his inconsistencies if he happened to be guilty of any. This antagonism ought not to be. Why should they not treat each other as scholars and gentlemen, instead of seeking to engender bitter feelings towards each other? His object, on this occasion, was, he remarked, to endeavor to do away with that prejudice. He thought that medical men were themselves a great deal to blame, and he wished to point out to the young graduates in medicine the errors they were likely to commit in Courts of law. Many medical men are willing to join in the common cant of dishonesty which is raised against lawyers, because they are ready to take either side of a case. He had heard it argued preposterously by medical men that lawyers should not defend a case unless they felt assured it was founded on right. Now this was all wrong. A lawyer had to see that his client had a fair trial, and must then leave the result to the Jury and the Court.

The personal differences between lawyers and doctors arose from cross-examination. He knew that some even of the most respectable lawyers would bully a little, and shout out their questions in the tone of sailors hailing a ship. Some of them would resort to tricks unworthy of a gentleman. But why should the doctor get angry? If the lawyer bullies, treat him with ceremonious politeness. Nothing puzzles your vulgar man like politeness. He never knows what to make of it.

Medical witnesses should not get annoyed at cross-examination, because it is often necessary to get at the real bearings of the case; neither should they be annoyed if the lawyer tries to make them contradict themselves, for that would be for the gain of his client. They must not suppose he thinks they have committed perjury. He thinks no such thing; and if they have not, it is all the better that their cause should be strengthened by the test of a successful strong examination. He wished to guard medical witnesses against the supposition that they were enlisted as partisans on the side for which they appeared. They were merely required to testify, without bias either for one side or the other. The true plan was for them to cherish entire indifference as to the result of their testimony, being in no way responsible therefor.

Professional pride was also a great source of error. They feared to confess that there were some things of which they were ignorant. They dreaded the honest acknowledgement, "I do not know." They did not consider that it was great amusement to bystanders to witness the turns and doubles of a medical witness when a lawyer pursues him with the skill of a well-trained fox-hound. How much easier for him, at the first, to have escaped by the frank admission "I do not know."

The speaker proceeded to consider the nature of medico-legal evidence touching insanity. The difficulties of the subject were, he said, aggravated by the very uncertain state of the law on insanity. The legal profession were eminently conservative. The Law was afraid of progress. Medical Science, on the other hand, was eminently progressive. If you spoke to a lawyer about insanity, he would quote Sir MATTHEW HALE, or Lord COKE—men deservedly eminent in their day, which was 200 years ago. Ask a doctor about it, and he would not quote authorities that were two centuries old. But many lawyers even deny that doctors can know anything about insanity, and the court often sustains them. Lord DENMAN had done so in England, and it had so been held in this State. Whether insanity was a disease of the mind or of the body, was a question which had been argued for years. If it was a disease of the body, then doubtless those who made diseases of the body their study were competent to judge of it. And could it be a disease of the mind? Was it possible for the mind, the subtle essence which has neither members nor parts, to be diseased? We must place the essential seat of insanity in the body and not in the mind. It had been objected that we could not detect lesion of the brain in an insane man, but who doubted that neuralgia was a disease of the body, and yet the scalpel cannot detect the lesion of the nerve. The right way, as a medical witness to insanity, is to tell the Court that it is impossible to give any accurate definition of insanity. His (the speaker's) own definition was that insanity is a disease of the brain by which freedom of will is impaired. It was best to use, in the first instance, general terms only, as "He is insane," and to avoid any precise definition as much as possible. Above all things, avoid the use of technical terms. Technicalities are always in bad taste. They tend to provoke Counsel, Court and Jury, for men don't like to be addressed in terms they do not understand.

The law had only one test for insanity, which was that a man could not be insane if he knew at the time of committing the act charged against him that he was doing wrong. Now the utter fallacy of this had been known to the medical faculty for one hundred years—it being well proved that many insane people knew perfectly well that what they were doing was wrong. A medical witness should ignore the doctrine of the law in such a case, and say, "I suppose he knows the difference between right and wrong; most insane persons do." Moral insanity was pertinaciously ignored by the Bench and the Bar, but medical men know perfectly well that it was the result of disease of the brain. Yet, continued the Professor, if I state my knowledge to the Court, I am told that the law does not believe in it, because Lord ELDON is against me, and if I do not see the worth of Lord ELDON's opinion in this particular question, the Court says to me, "My dear Sir, there is Lord COKE," and if I am not satisfied with COKE, they bring Sir MATTHEW HALE down upon me. Now medical science has established, beyond the possibility of doubt, that moral insanity, those blind instincts, which drive a man or a woman to the commission even of fiendish acts, is an entity, and if the law chooses to ignore it, and hang a poor wretch so afflicted, we must be thankful that it is a very rare disease, and that but few of ourselves are likely to be attacked by it.

The above presents but a very meagre idea of Professor GILMAN's admirable address, which was most attentively listened to and repeatedly and warmly cheered. After a benediction the audience dispersed, the graduates hurrying away to gladden their friends' eyes with a sight of their new diplomas.

Changes [illegible] State Prison.

At a meeting of the Board of [illegible] State Prisons, recently held at Clinton Prison, [illegible] and Warden of that Prison, in place of ABRAHAM [illegible], resigned.

Also, CHARLES WRIGHT, Principal Keeper, in place of JAMES W. CAMPBELL, whose appointment by [illegible] RUSSELL, Inspector in Charge, was not confirmed by the Board.

THE KILLERS.—The notorious "Killers" of Philadelphia were expected to arrive in town about six o'clock this morning to take part in the Democratic mass meeting. We presume they did arrive, but our reporters didn't "stay up" to ascertain.

REARREST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—WM. T. COLEMAN, Esq., the President of the late San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was rearrested in this City, yesterday, by order of Judge BRADY, on complaint of WILLIAM MULLIGAN, one of the great expelled.

Mr. COLEMAN was arrested by Deputy-Sheriff ORMSBEE, and held to answer in the sum of $25,000 bail.

This Vigilance Committee business is likely to give our Courts much trouble.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of German mechanics and workingmen favorable to the election of FREMONT was held, last evening, at the headquarters of the Mechanics' Republican Union, corner Bowery and Division-street. The meeting was eloquently addressed, in German, by Dr. [illegible], who has recently returned from a Western stumping tour. He delivered a strong argumentative discourse on the issues of the pending election.

FOR ASPINWALL.—The steamship *George Law*, W. L. HERNDON, Commander, sailed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for Aspinwall, with about 250 passengers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SMALL POX.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS a disinfectant of all infectious diseases. Wash the hands and take a dose of the Ready Relief internally, and you need not fear to visit the infectious places.
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.
R. R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CARDS, DICE, DICE CUPS, COUNTERS, CRIBBAGE BOARDS, &c.—The approaching long evenings and cold weather bring these articles before the family circle, and the question arises, where can they be found? At TUTTLE'S, No. 345 Broadway, you will see the best assortment in the City.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the best and cheapest article for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the human hair. Sold by all druggists and perfumers throughout the world.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT TO FORCE OPEN TWO OF HERRING & CO.'S SAFES.—Two attempts were made on last Friday night to force open and rob of their contents safes manufactured by this well-known firm. Owing to their incomparable strength, however—although the burglars had every opportunity—they signally failed, as they might have known would be the case, had they taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the subject. The first attempt of the robbers was on the safe belonging to W. B. Hays, coal merchant. The safe was taken from the office to the back yard, and there worked at for several hours; but their success was so poor that it may be said, although the pick and bar were freely used, they hardly succeeded in disfiguring it; and when they left off they were about as near to its contents as when they commenced. Not profiting by experience, they, or some other party, next attacked the safe upon the premises of Simonson & Gailey, lumber merchants, corner of Barrow and West sts., and there met with the same unsatisfactory result. Gentlemen who make it their business to break open and plunder safes should exercise a little discrimination, and when they discover a Herring, where there is one containing valuables, they should first ascertain, before commencing operations, by whom it was made. By adopting this course, they will save themselves much valuable time and a great deal of unnecessary labor. Burglars have made similar attempts on the safes of HERRING & Co., but have invariably found in them too much substance for their skill.

DR. TURNBULL, OCULIST AND AURIST, (FROM LONDON,)
Is at the Everett House, Union-square, where he may be consulted.
☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
From the London Times.
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness.
Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb. They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies; and what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now see perfectly well.
We agree with the Messrs. Chambers, that Dr. Turnbull has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to cure cases of deafness, such as were never cured before.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD." SECURED by the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has, for 14 years, superintended their manufacture; during which time NOT A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY has been CONSUMED in one of them—213 having been tested in accidental fires. Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

THE YOUNGSTERS MAY NOW SAY WITH Othello that their occupation is gone; so far as picking grey hairs from grandpapa's head is concerned it is, for he used one bottle of JEROME'S Color Restorer and Invigorator, and his hair is now the same as in his youthful days. It is not a dye. Price 50 cents. RING, BARNES & PARKE; CLICKENER & GUION, are the agents for New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., is the Brooklyn Agent. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of price, or 17 stamps. All orders addressed to JOSEPH W. HAYES, Sole General Agent, No. 189 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.—Whereas, Messrs. MORISON, Hygeists, understand that many counterfeit Pills are sold in the United States, this is to give notice that Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO., of No. 547 Broadway, are general agents for the United States, and the only agents in New-York for the sale of the GENUINE MORISON PILLS.
(Signed) MORISON & CO., London.
F., P. & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the MORISONS' MEDICINE, with English, German and Spanish directions.

BUYERS OF MELODEONS WOULD DO WELL to come and examine a new musical instrument, NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—a great improvement upon the melodeon in tone, touch, and in the capacity for producing the crescendo, the sympathetic effect of the strings upon the Æolicon sounding-board producing some of the most beautiful qualities of the piano-forte.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
Piano-forte warerooms, No. 505 Broadway,
Sole manufacturers for the U. S.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

AT ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery,
Are now offered
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
Of great variety, rarity and beauty, received from England by the last arrivals.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—Nature taught the inventor of this inimitable dye how to make it. The chemical constituents are the same as in the living fluid that colors the hair. Hence the perfection of the tints; hence the healthful influence on the fibres; hence the wide popularity of the article. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood cases. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., (No. 425 new number,) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; statues for niches and newel posts; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, candlesticks with flexible tubing for gas; carcel and moderator lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 445 Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden, and the greenhouse.

FANCY CUTLERY, A LARGE VARIETY—AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House and No. 387 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES—AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

SHELL DRESS COMBS, NEWEST STYLES—AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] and Windy Weather.—[illegible] is so injurious to [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] OIL, and thus save [illegible] above the heartless and [illegible], but in a short time the patient increases [illegible] nourishment in one dose of pure Cod Liver Oil than in a pound of beef, which is verified every day. Use none unless it has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Sold at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st. Be cautious of all humbugs.

CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES.

Fifty New-Pattern Chandeliers—Never before offered in any market, will be OPENED THIS WEEK, for the inspection of purchasers, by
COLT & WHITTELSEY, No. [illegible] Broadway,
corner of [illegible]-st.

No Humbug!—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL has proved, by nine years' experience, the best and purest in use. It is no nostrum or quack medicine, but is recommended as the best remedy for consumption, &c., by the most eminent physicians. See that our signature is over the cork. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., sole successors of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Complete File of the Daily Times—From the commencement to the present time, bound and in perfect order, is offered for sale. Price, $75. Address, HENRY L. MERCH, Daily Times Office.

Contributions for Kansas—Clothing and Provisions—Read the following:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FREE STATES.

The undersigned, citizens of Kansas, feeling the necessity of a concert of action, and an immediate effort in order to supply the anticipated wants of our brethren in Kansas during the coming Winter, beg leave to appeal to all the friends of Freedom to immediately forward their contributions to the National Committee at Chicago, which Committee is acting in concert with the Central Committee in the Territory. We beg that all contributions be sent through the National Kansas Committee, and not through individuals, unless they are fully authorized by said National Committee.

T. B. ELDRIDGE,
S. C. POMEROY, J. M. WINCHELL,
ROBERT MORROW, S. W. ELDRIDGE."

THE NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY KANSAS COMMITTEE have opened an office at
No. 120 WEST BROADWAY,
and will take charge of all contributions for the above object.

Friends of the cause at a distance had better send their contributions direct to Chicago; they will go safely, if properly boxed and directed to W. F. M. ARNY, Chicago, who is General Transportation Agent of the National Kansas Committee.

The expense of transportation being great, new garments are solicited. Warm stockings, strong boots and shoes, blankets, flannel shirts, and other ready-made clothing are all wanted. Sewing circles of the various religious societies are invited to cooperate. Let benevolent merchants send us goods; let Fairs be held in aid of Kansas; let contributions be taken up in our churches; let the clergy of all denominations make special personal exertions in behalf of this great cause; let all good women interest themselves; in short, let there be an earnest and immediate effort made to provide for the suffering in Kansas.

EDGAR KETCHUM,
ROB. LOCKWOOD,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
CHARLES A. DANA,
THADDEUS HYATT,
New-York City and County Kansas Committee, No. 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Gas Stoves and Ranges—W. F. SHAW'S PATENT.—A large variety of Gas Stoves for heating Parlors, Sleeping rooms, &c. Also, for cooking in large or small families at a great saving of expense, the fuel being supplied by the common gas burner, operating without odor, dirt, or smoke. The public are invited to examine these stoves, before making purchases for the Winter. To be seen in operation, and for sale wholesale and retail, at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-st. Dealers out of the City are requested to call and examine. Portable [illegible] lamps, and a small apparatus for heating flat irons, for sale as above.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by
RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Singing Classes—At the Mechanics' Institute, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper's Institute, by Prof. ANDRADE, late of Clinton Hall, after the new, simplified and wonder-working French method. Terms, $3 for 30 lessons, twice a week. Free Lecture on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Medicine Without Pay.—I will present one box of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, old Ulcers [illegible]. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

A LADY QUITE ALONE WISHES A LIFE more quiet and more social than she can find in a hotel or boarding-house, but knows not where to seek the position, or the family that would afford it. Such assurance of character and position as the best references give will be offered when any mutually agreeable arrangement can be made. Address M. L. WILSON, Daily Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—PROTESTANT.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her seamstress; would wait on a lady going traveling, or would do light chamber work; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of plain sewing. Apply at No. 20 Washington-place, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the best of City reference from her last place; and the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, and the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, in a private family, as seamstress; no objection to slight chamberwork; no objection to New-York or Brooklyn. Can apply at No. 12 Franklin-place, between Jay and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. The best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO INTELLIGENT, active girls; one is Scotch; is a good meat and pastry cook; can make first-rate bread; is a good laundress; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; have two years' references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; no objections to children; is a Protestant. Apply at No. 108 17th-st., corner of 17th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do waiting. Can be seen for two days, at No. 208 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Best of City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 Chrystie-st.; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or nurse and seamstress. She can take the full charge of an infant. The best of City reference can be given from the last place, where she has lived three years. N. B.—Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, or to do housework; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a girl of 13. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 289 3d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waiter, or has no objection to mind children, and to do plain sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 71 King-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses; has good recommendation; can be seen, until engaged, at stable No. 69 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY CONNECTED young English woman, a situation as infant's nurse, and to do plain sewing; would prefer going South with a family, or no objection to travel. An interview to be obtained at 26 12th-st., three doors from University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and assisting in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY one who understands French fluting and everything else in her business, either in a private family or hotel, with the best City references. Apply at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat plain sewer; can produce the best of City references; call at No. 216 Bleecker-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON, AS nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a neat sewer. City references given. Apply at No. 26 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as cook. Would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Respectable references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to do little chamberwork. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Understands baking and pastry of all kinds. Good city reference. Call at No. [illegible] 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework; is a [illegible] good references. Apply at No. [illegible], Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NICE, SMART, experienced German girl as nurse and chambermaid; is also a good seamstress; would not object to the [illegible] private family; an English woman as cook, [illegible] cook and laundress; understands her duties; [illegible] Protestant girl as chambermaid and [illegible]; over 100 other experienced Protestant and [illegible] servants, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's [illegible] every department of domestic service, superior [illegible], waitresses and nurses. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO COMPETENT women; one as cook in all its branches—understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups of all kinds; assists in the washing and ironing. Gives the best of City references. Wages, $8. The other, as waitress and parlor servant; does part of the washing; takes care of the silver and parlors. Wages, $6. Call, or address No. 226 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; gets up fine washing in superior style; will be found in every respect a neat, willing and economical servant; a person fully to be trusted; highest references. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 345 6th-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITUATION as dressmaker and seamstress. Advertiser perfectly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's garments. Would assist in housekeeping if required. Unexceptionable references given as to character and capacity. Address No. 54 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in doing light chamberwork; is competent to do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can also work at dressmaking; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., all the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and would have no objection to assist with chamberwork or the care of children. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., first floor; is for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German girl, as seamstress or lady's maid, is an experienced seamstress in all branches, a good milliner and hairdresser, a kind disposition; and gives the best City reference. Call at No. 114 Stanton-st., in the store, two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT women, one a Protestant, who is an excellent cook and baker, will assist in washing and ironing, has lived with most respectable families; the other is a first-rate laundress, would go as chambermaid, and assist the washing. Apply No. 371 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, in a private family; is a good and careful driver; no objection to go a short distance in the country. [illegible] City reference. [illegible] address D. DORNEY, at [illegible], harness maker, No. [illegible] Broadway, for two days, [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] years of age, in a wholesale and retail grocery, provision or [illegible] willing to work. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a knowledge of business. A note addressed to E. C. FLEMING, Times office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid and laundress, as a first-class cook, as dressmaker and seamstress, as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework, by seven very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress. Is a most excellent washer and ironer, and understands the care and management of clothes, does up fine washing to satisfaction. Would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 8 Clarkson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City references; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN A private family; understands baking, pastry and soups; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork, or waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 138 of Clinton-place, 8th-st., rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE INTELLIGENT sisters; one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, makes bread and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and sew, or laundress; they have five years' reference. Call at No. 120 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as chambermaid and to do clear starching; is experienced in French fluting or plain sewing. Best of reference given from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 141 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-RATE cook, or to do washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 West 19th-st., rear basement.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family by a woman who can produce the best of City reference from her last service for sobriety, capability and honesty. Call at No. 217 1st-av., front room, on the 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 27 years of age, who writes, speaks, and reads the English and German language fluently, in the office of an architect, civil Engineer, or Surveyor; salary no object; security given; address E. A. READING, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl, as chambermaid, and to do sewing in an American religious family. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 278 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German girl, who speaks the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 191 Adams-st., in the rear, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE French girl, as nurse and seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 2d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. The best of City references. Address J. D., Daily Times office, for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; call at No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST RATE cook. Got good reference. Apply at No. 680 Houston-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO secure employment for part of the day, (the afternoon preferred,) as book-keeper or assistant. Address, one week, T. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, Hudson-st. Post-Office, cor. Amos.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL WISHES A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; understands dressmaking; can do all kinds of family sewing, or as chambermaid, or assist in the care of children; has City reference. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place, for two days.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO secure employment for part of the day (the afternoon preferred) as a Teacher of English branches, either in school or family. Address (one week) T. S. FRELINGHUYSEN, Hudson-st. Post-Office, corner Amos.

BOOK-KEEPING.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN sets of books to write up and post by double entry, in the most approved mode, or to take charge of a set of books in some respectable office, mercantile, mantilla or millinery establishment. The best of references given. Address PALMER & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

TO RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENTS.—A young man of five years' experience as freight clerk, wants a situation as freight agent, conductor or clerk, in any capacity in a railroad office. Security given for honesty if required. A note to E. F. CULLIN, Times Office, will be attended to immediately.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS AT LEISURE evenings, would like to employ them in copying. Can furnish best of City reference. Address B. R. S., New-York Post-Office.

GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, chambermaids, waiting-maids, seamstresses, nurses, are wanted immediately, for first-rate situations, City and country. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

TEACHER.—AN A. M. OF A N. E. COLLEGE—teaches 4 languages, the sciences, &c.; principal seven years; experienced disciplinarian; reference unexceptionable—wishes a first-class situation as principal or superintendent. Address PHI BETA KAPPA, Lee, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED.

GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY-EDUCATED ENGLISH lady wishes an engagement as daily governess; finishes in all the English branches, with music, French singing and Italian; would go to Cuba, or South. Apply to GEORGE A. HATTON, United States and B. N. American School Institute, No. 510 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY EMINENTLY qualified to rear and educate a young girl of 10 years, passing the Winters in the South. Address W., St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH branches and mathematics, about one hour's ride from the City; one possessing some knowledge of book-keeping, and a single man only, will have a comfortable home and moderate salary, which will be increased according to his merits. Address for one week, by letter only, WARREN, care of Mr. HYER, No. 193 24th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent to teach the English branches and music, to go to a pleasant village within 3 hours' ride of this City. She will have a [illegible] and the compensation will be liberal. Address [illegible] Box No. 2,[illegible] P. O.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE a situation as teacher of the English branches and Mathematics, in a boarding school (in or near New-York) [illegible]. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—
MRS. HENTZ'S NEW BOOK.
THE BANISHED SON,
AND OTHER STORIES OF THE HEART.
BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.
Author of "Linda," "Rena," &c.

Complete in one large volume, bound in cloth, for $1 25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar.

From the Richmond Daily Dispatch.

The fame of Mrs. Hentz as an elegant and an accomplished and refined lady, was long since well established, and we advise all to buy and read this book.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It would be superfluous to speak in a Southern State of the excellence of the works of this chaste and universally admired and beloved Southern authoress. Peterson's edition of Mrs. Hentz's Works are superior in neatness of style to any dress in which they have ever before appeared and make a very handsome set of volumes for the parlor [illegible], or the department of select and safe reading in the lady's boudoir.

From the American Chronicle.

The beauty of her writing is the purity of sentiment and expression which pervades every page of her books. Send to Peterson, and add this last interesting book to your library.

Book sellers and all others will please send in their orders at once to the publisher.

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Copies sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York,
WILL PUBLISH TO-MORROW:
CALIFORNIA, IN-DOORS AND OUT,
BY MRS. E. W. FARNHAM.
12mo. cloth.

Mrs. FARNHAM's philanthropic project for colonizing California with virtuous and self-sustaining Women in 1849, will be recalled with interest by thousands in this community and in San Francisco, including many of the most influential citizens in both places. That noble effort did not utterly fail, since it has brought forth this most instructive and entertaining account of Californian development. We have here the true panorama of life in the El Dorado, from the first scrambling for gold at Sutter's Mill, to the high-handed but wholesome supremacy of the Vigilance Committee.

The chapters devoted to the Committee are of surpassing interest, and the whole is what we might expect from so brave and clear-minded a woman.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION!!

THE USES OF ASTRONOMY.

This is the ONLY EDITION which contains a RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS at the Inauguration of Dudley Observatory and the New-York State Geological Hall, IN ADDITION TO THE ORATION.

Price Twenty-five Cents; five copies $1. For sale at *Daily Times* office; also by BELL & HENDRICKSON, Albany, N. Y.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
WILL PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY:
MR. STEWART'S NEW WORK ON BRAZIL.
BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

Personal narrative of a visit there. 1850-'52. By Rev. C. S. STEWART, Chaplain U. S. Navy, author of a "Visit to the South Seas," &c. With two illustrations. 12mo. $1 25. (On the 22d.)

*** This very interesting volume gives a variety of curious and entertaining information, which is to a great extent novel, as well as authentic and reliable. It is a work eminently suited for popular reading and for school libraries, &c.

IN A FEW DAYS:
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.
2 vols., 8vo, beautifully printed and illustrated. $5.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
I.
BURTON'S MECCAH AND MEDINAH.
A work of peculiar interest.
12mo. $1 50.
II.
HON. MISS MURRAY'S LETTERS.
Tenth edition. 12mo. $1.
III.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS.
5 vols. 12mo. $6 50.
or separately, viz.:

Europe	$1 25
Mexico and California	$1 25
Lands of the Saracens	$1 25
Central Africa	$1 25
India, China and Japan	$1 50

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, (up stairs.)

LEILA;
OR,
THE STAR OF MINGRELIA:
A Romance of Love and War.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
Price, 50 cents.

This admirable romance is considered one of Reynolds' happiest efforts. It far surpasses any similar work in the rapidity with which incident follows incident; in the bold and strikingly painted characteristics of each actor; in the portrayal of the varied passions that sway the human heart; and above all, in the consummate skill displayed in the weaving and unraveling of the plot.

Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

F. BRADY, No. 12 Ann-st.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

In plain and elegant binding, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.

JUVENILES in great variety.

THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

Money saved by visiting EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. have just received from the New-York and Philadelphia Trade Sales, a large and splendid stock of new Standard and Popular Books, which they offer at prices that defy competition. A gift worth from 25 cents to $100, delivered with each book sold. New books received as soon as issued. Mrs. Stowe's new book, DRED, for sale at $1 50, Gift included.

THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC, by the author of "Wide, wide World," for sale at $1 25, Gift included.

EVANS & CO., No. 409 Broadway.

TO BE READY IN A FEW DAYS,
MRS. GOV. ROBINSON'S BOOK,
KANSAS:
ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE,
including a full view of its Settlement, Political History, Social Life, Climate, Soil, Productiveness, Scenery, &c.,
BY MRS. SARA T. L. ROBINSON.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW SONGS BY S. MARKSTEIN.
25 CENTS EACH. MAILED FREE.

"Thinking of Old Times." "Agnes Vale." "Sparking Sunday Night." "Ela's Cottage." "While Musing all Alone, Hattie." "The Bible." "Bright Summer Night." "Brothers, Farewell." "Jennie Lee." "I'll Come to Thee, Love." All the Music published in the United States at the lowest rates.

COOK & BRO., 462 Broadway, 2 doors above Grand-st.

HOW TO GET RICH.—PROFESSOR OLIVERE'S new BOOK OF WONDERS, 100 pages, gives 150 different and sure ways. Can be practiced at home, and in secret, by old or young. Also, how to be handsome, healthy, and successful in love. Price 25 *cents. Sent anywhere by mail. Address Prof.* P. B. OLIVERE, New-York Post-Office.

DIARIES FOR 1857.—FOR SALE TO THE trade at the lowest rates, all kinds of account books, made to order. RUMBELL & BROTHER, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 116 William-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S IRON RAILING, grate and fender factory, a man to take charge of the forging department, with a view of becoming a partner in the concern. None but good workmen need apply, and they must come well recommended. RICHARD MOORE, No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, every way competent to take care of a child. None but those with the best qualifications and City reference can apply at No. 120 West 11th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, one who can come well recommended for honesty and capability; a Protestant preferred. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 25 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SECOND PORTER (COLORED), who is well acquainted with the City, and who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

CARPENTERS WANTED AT NO. 299 GREENWICH-st., this day.

300 AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE business. No risk. Full particulars with a sample of the article will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVERE, New-York.

$1,000 A YEAR—AN AGENT IS WANTED in every town in the Union to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the Agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars sent on the receipt of 2 cts. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box 4,051, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY PETER DURYEE, Treasurer, on the Grocers' Bank, New-York, dated Oct. 15, 1856, for four hundred dollars, favor of JOHN J. BROWER. The check was not indorsed and the payment thereof is stopped; any one returning the same to either of the above persons at No. 315 Greenwich-st. or No. 312 Pearl-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

A HORDE OF GRACELESS SCAMPS—
Look out for counterfeiters plenty.
Beware of pedlars; I have none.
If you would learn from [illegible]
All [illegible]

Then call immediately on E. LYON, No. 22 Broadway, and buy a flask of Magnetic Powder or pills for rats and mice. They [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Have just received from auction another large lot of those White and Colored Cambric sets, at 37½c. per set, worth $1 25.

White and Colored Cambric sets at [illegible] 50 and $1 75 to $10 per set.

Also:

10 more cases of those Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 and $2 per dozen, worth $2 25 and $3 per dozen.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Oct. 20,

A large assortment of Embroidered Skirts, from $3 to $30 each.

Also:

A new assortment of Point Gauze, Point Applique, Thread, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.

Black Thread, Chantilly and French Lace Veils and Coiffures.

Received per Havre steamer *Le Lyonnais.*

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning
Some entire New Styles,
Velvet and Beaver Cloaks.
Also, another invoice
Beaver Envelopes for $10.

VELVETS AND BEAVER CLOTHS
for Mantillas and Cloaks.
Super Lyons Velvet, all widths.
Beaver Cloths, all colors.
Ladies' Cloths, black and colored,
at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.
LANE & PORTER
Will offer for sale on Monday, Oct. 20,
100 pieces new plaid and stripe silks, 6s.
100 pieces new plaid and stripe silks, 7s. and 8s.
Also, elegant silk robes.
No. 73 Canal-st.

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
In great variety and at low prices.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 73 Canal-st.

CLOAKS!
Call and examine the stock of
CLOAKS,
TALMAS, and
MANTLES,
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.
LANE & PORTER
will offer for sale, this morning,
New and elegant Wool
DE LAINES AND CASHMERES.
No. 73 Canal-st.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION
to our present very extensive and desirable assortment of
FASHIONABLE FALL DRESS GOODS,
including in great variety,
Superior French Merinoes, Cashmeres, All-Wool Plaids, Poplins, Rich Printed Mous. de Laines, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpacas, &c., &c.
AT MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-STREET,
and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 31 AND 33 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable,) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

JAMES CROPSEY,
NO. 431 BROADWAY, THREE DOORS
BELOW BROOME-ST.,

Would most respectfully inform his customers that he has on hand and is constantly receiving a complete assortment of Blankets, Quilts, Table Cloths, Diaper, Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, and a great variety of Housekeeping articles of the most approved kinds; also, a full assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Under Garments.

ENGLISH ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
Just received per ship *Rock Light.*
A full assortment of superior all-wool English blankets,
OF EVERY GRADE AND PRICE.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-STREET,
and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EVENING DRESS GOODS,
LIGHT SILK ROBES,
FULL ROBES, &c.,
Received per *Persia.*
Will be opened on Monday, the 20th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED
And now ready for inspection, two cases of
RICH EVENING SILKS,
of the most beautiful designs, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 431 Broadway.

TWENTY BALES OF REAL WELSH
FLANNELS
at 2s. 6d. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

IMMENSE VARIETY!—CHOICE STYLES!!
Broche, Merino, Stella, Printed, Wool and Plaid Shawls
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-STREET,
and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

JAMES CROPSEY,
NO. 431 BROADWAY.

Has received direct from the manufacturers, 1 case of Plain Irish Poplin, and 1 case of Plaid Poplins, of the richest designs and coloring, which will be opened on Monday, the 20th inst.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
faultless in shape and beautifully trimmed.
CLOTH, $6 to $20—VELVET, $16 to $50.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-STREET,
and new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A CASE OF VALENCIA
ROBES
WITH CHENILLE FLOUNCES,
Received by the *Persia,* will be opened Monday, Oct. 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING SILKS.

Black gros de Rhine, gros grain, gros royal, amour and barathea. Also, half mourning silks, for less than present cost of importation, at
W. JACKSON'S new mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZINES.
One case bombazines at 6s. per yard, worth 10s.,
At W. JACKSON'S new mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING EMBROIDERIES.
A large assortment of very desirable embroideries,
At W. JACKSON'S new mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany and Co.'s.

MOURNING CLOAKS AND BONNETS.
A very superior stock of the above at
W. JACKSON'S new mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Fall assortment of garments.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
Received by the *Persia,* will be opened on Monday, the 20th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

REAL LYONS SILK VELVETS,
In all widths for Mantillas, can always be found at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

CONTINUATION SALE
of Goods damaged by fire,
at a great reduction,
to close them, this week.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 371 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS,
Lined and unlined for cold or wet weather. They keep the hands smooth and soft, and can be worn when any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores.
GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)

REMOVAL OF A CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
for so many years on the corner of Grand and Allen sts., has removed to No. 265 Grand st., (middle of the block,) between Christie and Forsyth sts.

BUYERS OF SILK DRESSES
are invited to inspect our immense stock of
EXTRA RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
From $1 50 to $5 per yard.
Also, the largest and most desirable assortment of
FASHIONABLE PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
From 6s. to 8s. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261
GRAND-STREET,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUPERFINE FRENCH CASSIMERES,
VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS,
COATINGS, &c., &c.,
for ladies' and gentlemen's Winter wear, at greatly reduced prices.
Wholesale and Retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 ROLLS SUPERFINE ALL-WOOL
ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS,
at [illegible] cents per yard.
[illegible]
VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF NEW FALL SILKS.
On Monday, Oct. 20,
G. B. WILLIAMS
Will open
Two cases of splendid Fall Silks,
Entirely new styles,
At 10s. per yard, worth 16s.
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

WOOLEN PLAIDS.
The undersigned will offer for sale, this week,
A splendid assortment of Woolen Plaids, cheap.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

EMBROIDERIES.
Just received,
A large invoice of Embroideries,
Which will be offered this week at great bargains.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
G. B. WILLIAMS
Will open on Monday, Oct. 20,
150 pieces
Plaid and Striped Silks,
At 6s. per yard.
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

BRUSSELS LACES AND CHANTILLY LACES.

A magnificent assortment now on hand. Collars, sets, capes, coiffures and veils from $4 50, in real; also, Valenciennes laces, from 1s. per yard. Our embroideries will be continued this week at last week's prices, to insure the sale of those injured by fire, &c.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

ELEGANT SILKS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS, POPLINS, DE LAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
Opened this day at low prices at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

SPLENDID BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
REAL CHANE LANE,
Ready on Monday, Oct. 20, at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW STELLA SHAWLS
In black, white, crimson, scarlet, and all the desirable shades, ready this day.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock their entire importation of the above goods, in all sizes and qualities. Canal-st., near Broadway.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 603 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
alpacas, broadcloths, cassimeres, linens, table cloths, diapers, towels, &c.; a general assortment for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS, OPENING THIS MORNING.—The cheapest goods offered this season; Collars and Sleeves in sets. Also, bands, sleeves, collars, handkerchiefs and chemisettes, jaconet and Swiss collars, new styles, very fine; ribbons, dress and cloak trimming, French flowers, kid gloves, very cheap. Also, an excellent assortment of small fancy articles, buttons, &c., at KINZEY'S Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 229 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

PATENT CLOTHING.
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, MITTENS, LEGGINS, &c.,
WITHOUT SEAMS.

The garments are woven in the wool, and for strength, cheapness and durability are unequaled. They cannot rip, as they are entirely whole. They are almost impervious to water, and a person clad in them will have no occasion to complain of the cold.

These goods are sold at wholesale at the depot of the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 12 Park-place,
Tailors and importers,
Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

GENTS'
PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS.

The most beautiful and economical article ever invented. Cost less than paid for washing linen collars, and can be worn longer without soiling. For sale at all Furnishing Stores, and wholesale only by the manufacturers,

E. H. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 406 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
CHENILLE STRAW BUTTONS,
VELVET ORNAMENTS,
and
MILLINERY GOODS FOR CASH
at
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH INST.,
We will open at our
Showrooms,
No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
A very elegant assortment of
WINTER
MILLINERY, FEATHERS AND
FLOWERS,
VERY CHEAP! NO SECOND PRICE!
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.

DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS AT McCORMACK AND SIMPSON'S, NO. 126 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Now ready the largest and best assorted stock to be had in this City of everything that is new, desirable and uncommon in the above goods, fully twenty per cent. below regular prices.

From Auction a large lot of ladies', youths' and children's merino shirts and drawers.

N. B.—Milliners and dressmakers supplied at less than down-town prices. Country merchants solicited to call.

564—BROADWAY—564.

Just received, per steamers *Ericsson* and *Persia,* a large invoice of Winter bonnets, which will be opened at W. SIMMONS', No. 564 Broadway, on Thursday, Oct. 23.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO., NO. 7 BOND-STREET.—Our third opening of Fall millinery will take place on Thursday, Oct. 23. Particular attention paid to mourning hats.

MRS. HART, NO. 301 BROADWAY, WILL open on Thursday, Oct. 23, Paris Winter Millinery; also, latest of Dress Cloak and Mantilla Patterns.

MISS ALICE MORGAN, NO. 564 BROADWAY, (opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) will open Paris Winter Millinery, on Thursday, Oct. 23, inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Grand Concert by Dodworth's Band, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, "Les Diamans de la Couronne" ..... Auber
2. Aria and chorus, "Salut à la France" ..... Donizetti
3. Song from Maritana, "Scenes that are brightest," ..... W. V. Wallace
4. Albert March ..... Kuhner
5. Casta Diva ..... Bellini
6. Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer

PART SECOND.

7. Overture, "The Chase" ..... Mehul
8. Air, "We met by chance" ..... Kucken
9. Cavatina from "Nebucadnezzar" ..... Verdi
10. Captain Rogers' Quickstep ..... A. Dodworth
11. La Serenade ..... Schubert
12. Galope, "Brüder-lustig" ..... Kuhner

Dodworth's Band will perform every evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.
Two capital comedies on the same night.
TUESDAY—First time here, the great Comedy of
WILD OATS.
Cast with a strength of comic talent not elsewhere to be found.

Sir George Thunder ..... Mr. Burton
Rover ... Mr. E. Davenport | Sim ..... Mr. T. Placide
Ephraim Smooth ..... Mr. Mark Smith
John Dory ... Mr. C. Fisher | Lamp ..... Mr. J. Moore
Lady Amaranth ..... Mrs. A. Parker
Jane Gammon ..... Miss Polly Marshall
Amelia ..... Mrs. Hughes

The ballet of
LA MAJA DE SEVILLA,
With Mlle. Ducy Barre, Mr. G. Smith, and a full Corps de Ballet.
The Comedy, a great favorite here, of the
QUEEN'S HUSBAND,
OR, WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.
In which Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. C. Fisher and Mr. Mark Smith, will appear.

TO-MORROW—HAMLET, with its new effects, splendid scenery and unequaled cast, played to houses crowded to the very extent of the building.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Oct. 21, the performances will commence with the play of
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger ..... Mr. J. E. McDonough
Mrs. Haller ..... Madame Ponisi
To conclude with
THE DEMON LOVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Oct. 21, the drama of
DRED; OR, THE DISMAL SWAMP.
Tom Tit ..... Little Cordelia Howard.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of
MONS. DE CHALUMEAU.
The whole to conclude with the drama of the
FRENCH SPY.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, CRYSTAL PALACE.—The pupils of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with their President and Teachers will visit the Fair THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 21. Grand Concert by Dodworth's full Band, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children half-price.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

EXHIBITION—BY THE MEMBERS OF THE National Gymnasium and Fencing Academy, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st., to be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.
HENRY GEBHARD, Director.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
[illegible] Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock [illegible].
TUESDAY, Oct. 21,
Second night of the engagement of [illegible]
MR. WALLACK.
TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION [illegible]
Of Shakespeare's magnificent poetic creation,
HAMLET.

The tragedy was witnessed throughout with the deepest attention and greeted with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

It has been prepared, for the occasion with the most studious attention to correctness in scenery, costume and those general accessories so necessary to the illusion of the scene.

The Lessee would respectfully call attention to the following
CAST,
which he confidently believes will enable him to offer to the New-York public an intellectual treat rarely enjoyed upon the present stage.

HAMLET ..... Mr. WALLACK
Polonius ..... Mr. Blake
Osric ..... Mr. Walcot
Ghost of Hamlet's father ..... Mr. Dyott
Claudius, King of Denmark ..... Mr. [illegible]
Laertes ..... Mr. Sothern
Horatio ..... Mr. Reynolds
Player King ..... Mr. H. B. Phillips
First Gravedigger ..... Mr. G. Holland
Second Gravedigger ..... Mr. Peters
Rosencrantz ..... Mr. C. Stuart
Guildenstern ..... Mr. Levere
Bernardo ..... Mr. Owen | Francisco ..... Mr. Oliver
Marcellus ..... Mr. Jeffries | Friar ..... Mr. James
Second Player ..... Mr. [illegible]
The Queen of Denmark ..... Mrs. Hoey
Ophelia ..... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Player Queen ..... Mrs. L. Thompson

The new scenery, by Isherwood, will comprise:
Act I.
Platform on the ramparts of the Castle of Elsinore.
Grand Hall and Throne-room in the Castle.
The outer ramparts of the Castle, with view of the sea by moonlight.
Act II.
Terrace and Gardens of the Castle, with view of the distant country.
Act III.
Hall and Theatre in the Castle.
The Queen's Apartments.
Act IV.
The King's Apartments.
Act V.
The Churchyard.
Grand Hall in the Castle.
To conclude with the capital farce of
WHO STOLE THE POCKET-BOOK?

MLLE. TERESA PARODI'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22—PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Largo al Factotum—Aria, "Barbiere"—Sig. Morini ..... Rossini
2. Fantasie Caprice ..... Paul Julien ..... Vieuxtemps
3. "La Ci darem la Mano—Duet—" Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
   Sung by Mlle. Teresa Parodi and Sig. Bernardi.
4. "Spirto Gentil"—"La Favorita"—Sig. Tiberini ..... Donizetti
5. "Jerusalem"—Oratorio "St. Paul"—Mlle. Parodi ..... Mendelssohn
6. La Sylphide ..... Strakosch
7. Duettino—"La Traviata"—Mlle. Parodi, Sig. Tiberini ..... Verdi

PART SECOND.

8. "Vi Ravviso"—"Sonnambula"—Sig. Bernardi ..... Bellini
9. "Deserto in Terra"—"Don Sebastian"—Sig. Tiberini ..... Donizetti
10. Rataplan ..... Mlle. Parodi ..... Malibran
11. Fantasie on "Masaniello" ..... Paul Julien ..... [illegible]
12. Grand Terzetto Lombardi ..... Verdi

Sung by Mlle. Parodi, Sig. Tiberini, Sig. Bernardi, accompanied on the Violin by Paul Julien.

On THURSDAY Mlle. TERESA PARODI will give a Grand Concert in Brooklyn, with the same Programme.

A CARD.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24,
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION FOR THE BENEFIT
OF
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
GABRIEL RAVEL,
who has kindly volunteered his services (for this night only) and will appear and dance a
HORNPIPE ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
and perform his great original character of
VOL-AU-VENT.
MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET COMPANY,
In a
NEW DIVERTISEMENT.
YOUNG HENGLER, the wonderful.
JEROME RAVEL
in the comic Pantomime (invented and composed by himself) entitled
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
MASTER TRICKS ..... FRANCOIS RAVEL.
Tickets 50 cents.
Box Book now open.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GERMAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Oct. 21,
OPERA AND BALLET.
When will be presented, by express desire, Flotow's beautiful Opera of
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA.
With an excellent cast and the Ballet.
THURSDAY, Oct. 23.—First appearance of
Mlle. JOHANNSEN,
First Prima Donna from Frankfort.
Musical Director ..... CARL BERGMANN.
ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra, may be had at Niblo's office, and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY—The WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Blanche, and other entertainments.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT
announces her benefit night at the above elegant place of public amusement,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 24,
when will be presented Sheridan's elegant comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
cast to the full extent of this admirable company.

Sir Peter Teazle ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Oliver Surface ..... Mr. Burton
Charles Surface ..... Mr. E. Davenport
Joseph Surface ..... Mr. C. Fisher
Crabtree ..... Mr. T. Placide | Sir Benjamin ..... Mr. Howard
Moses ..... Mr. J. Moore | Trip ..... Mr. Setchell
Lady Teazle ..... Mrs. E. Davenport
Lady Sneerwell ..... Mrs. Hughes
Mrs. Candour ..... Mrs. A. Parker
Maria ..... Miss Louisa Howard
(Her first appearance.)

To conclude with a capital farce.
Box book now open, and seats may be secured.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, every night this week will be produced by particular request the grand Burlesque on the Opera of
TROVATORE,
in three acts, and all the principal scenes. Preceding which, Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats 50 cents.
In rehearsal,
DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $250, including all the privileges of the box, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 8 South-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—PLOWING AND SPADING MATCH.—This Exhibition will take place at Harlem Bridge, near the 3d-av., on FRIDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 24, on the domains of the late Charles Henry Hall, deceased.

The grounds have all been selected and staked off ready for competitors.

All persons who wish to compete for prizes are requested to be present at the River House, near Morrisania Bridge, on the morning of that day and each select his lot for himself.

Dinner and refreshments will be provided at the River House, at 2½ P. M.
DAVID BANKS,
Chairman Board of Agriculture.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!—WONDERFUL APPEARANCE! DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP, THIS EVENING. GENERAL TOM THUMB in the character of Tom Tit! Crowds on crowds of people! TUESDAY, Oct. 21, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, GENERAL TOM THUMB, after which, a pretty farce. EVENING at 7, DRED, A TALE OF THE DISMAL SWAMP, dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. J. Conway, and produced with new and appropriate scenery, startling stage effects, etc. THE LARGEST SNAKES IN THE WORLD! the DWARF LADY, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen. Admittance to everything, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that most of the stockholders of the Academy of Music have very promptly and willingly signed a waiver of their right to free admission on all occasions of the Philharmonic Society's performances. There will be no reserved seats.
By order, L. SPIER, Sec.

HAMLET AT BURTON'S.—ANOTHER BRILLIANT and overflowing house, last night, in confirmation of the great success of this Shakespearean revival, greeted with enthusiastic applause by a series of crowded audiences. New pictorial effects, splendid scenery, costly costumes and fine acting, by the first and most famous artists of the day. This magnificent piece will be played TO-MORROW NIGHT, and seats may now be secured.

GRAND CONCERT—BY THE PUPILS OF Ward School, No. 45, XVI Ward, under the direction of their music teacher, F. H. NASH, at the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1856. The avails of this Entertainment will be appropriated to the purchase of Piano-Fortes for the use of the School. The cooperation of the Friends of Education in general, and of this favorite School in particular, is respectfully solicited by the undersigned.

ISAAC WM. SMITH,
JOHN DELAMATER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Committee of the Board of School Officers.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained of the School Officers and Pupils of the School, in 24th-st., near 8th-av. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

VANOECKELEN'S GREAT AUTOMATON—FROM THE ISLAND OF JAVA.—A colossal [illegible] figure, composed of many thousand parts of machinery, which performs by actual [illegible] and the natural motion of fingers, the finest compositions of Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, &c. The audience can examine for themselves the actual operation of the wonderful machinery in motion. Mynheer VANOECKELEN accompanies the Automaton with TWO NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of exquisite and novel effect, never before introduced into this country. Now exhibiting at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents, children half-price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. [illegible] Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

[illegible]

CHAMBERS'S PIANO-FORTES, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST. Warranted in every respect. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Guitars. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT [illegible]—PRICE [illegible]—Only 6 [illegible] use. Owner going [illegible], but has not yet decided where. Has no further use for the piano, as it [illegible]. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNSON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., where can be seen [illegible] other pianos, and a large assortment of Carhart's, Prince's and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSIC DEPOT, No. [illegible] Broadway, Publishers for 20 years at Hamburg and Leipsic, offer the largest stock in the United States (one million works) beside 25,000 of our own publication. Those wanting good Music are invited to select from our spacious Store, or correspond with us. Catalogue gratis. The CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY of over 16,000 different works. Terms: One year, $12 (with $6 worth of Music gratis;) six months, $8.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.
S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—MANUFACTURED by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

ALEXANDRE'S FRENCH HARMONIUMS, for churches and lodges, with one to twelve stops each, for $85, $100, $125, $150, $175, $250 and $350, or for rent. Melodeons from $45 to $200, or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE Piano-Fortes, of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 385 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 29th-st. and 9th-av.

FINE ARTS.

MARTIN'S THREE GREAT PICTURES,
"THE LAST JUDGMENT,"
"THE GREAT DAY OF HIS WRATH,"
and
"THE PLAINS OF HEAVEN."

These sublime subjects, the only works by this great illustrator of Scripture truth that have ever been in this country, will be on exhibition at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, on and after Monday, 20th inst.
Admission 25 cents.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES.
THE LAST JUDGMENT,
THE GREAT DAY OF HIS WRATH,
THE PLAINS OF HEAVEN,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OLD ESTABLISHED carpenter's shop, 13 years' standing, west side town; great jobbing shop, being near West-st., price $100. Also, superior old established manufacturing business, in Varick-st., doing large and splendid cash business; grand business chance. Price $600. Also, a young man, with best references, wants a situation in a good wholesale house. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 6.
BURNETT & CO.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—AT THE SCREW-bolt Factory, No. 283 12th-st., near Avenue C, consisting of every variety of machines and tools, suitable for the bolt-making and machinist business: lathes, screwing machines, washer punches, drilling machines, wood-screw cutters, presses, trip-hammer planing machine, Ryder's patent forging machine, boltmakers and smiths' tools, anvils, vises, &c., &c. Apply from 9 until 1 o'clock, daily. JOHN CAMERON, Assignee.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures, and lease of one of the largest and best Soap and Candle Manufactories in the city of New-York. All the fixtures are in first-rate order, and the business is well established, it is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to enter the business. Inquire of B. R. LEWIS, No. 150 Front-st., at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

$9,000.—A RARE CHANCE FOR MAKING A QUICK FORTUNE.—The fine, staunch steamer SPLENDID, 300 tons burthen, doing the best paying way freight and passenger business on the Hudson River, will be sold with or without her route, for half price. Inquire of WALTER SCOTT, with Hoffman & Curtiss, No. 107 Murray-st.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City *Daily Sentinel*, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A PLEASANT, safe and respectable business, which has paid from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum for the past six years. The business can be more than doubled by the assistance of an active partner. References exchanged and a full explanation given upon an interview. Address with real name, which will be treated confidential, H. H. FOWLER, at this office.

FOR SALE.—AN INTEREST IN THE NEW and beautiful model of New-York, now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace. This interest will be sold at an enormous sacrifice to enable the owner to convey it to Europe. It has never before been exhibited, and thousands have predicted a sure fortune.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New-York.

WANTED—A PERMANENT AGENCY OF HARDware, or other manufactured articles; advances will be made if required. Address W., Box 2,822 Post-Office.

WANTED—$2,500—ON UNINCUMBERED REAL estate in New-York City. Apply to SWEENY & SHEA, Attorneys, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR SOON, the oyster and dining saloon No. 213 West, near Franklin. Inquire on the premises. E. BROWN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$24 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	$32 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	$35 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	$58 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	$40 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$50 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $300 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$90 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $150 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$120 00 to $200 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$45 00 to $180 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $48 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$15 00 to $30 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$9 00 to $17 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENtion of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S miniature copies from daguerreotype likenesses. They may be seen at No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 12, and are not only exquisitely beautiful, but the tints being burnt into a metallic flux, are incorrodible, absolutely imperishable and indestructible either from use or any known agency.

The application of enamelled or encaustic painting on brooches, bracelets, watches, breastpins, buttons or even on minuter surfaces, is now very successfully adopted, and embraces not only ideal subjects, but is very suitable for miniatures, combining a most accurate portrait, with the intrinsic and sterling value of neat or costly jewelry, and constituting a novel and appropriate form for presents, or convenient mementos of departed or distant friends.

The subscriber, (who will be most happy to show specimens of this charming novelty in the fashionable world, to ladies or gentlemen who may honor him with a visit,) has secured the services of the most talented enamel painters of Paris and Geneva, and upon delivery of a daguerreotype with verbal description of color and complexion, is in a position to execute any order confided to him, without loss of time. L. SCHNEIDER, Agent for Meunier's Geneva watches and jewelry, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FERTILIZERS.

100 TONS TAFEU—FOR TOP-DRESSING grass and Winter grain, (composed of ¾ night-soil and ¼ No. 1 Peruvian Guano,) at $25 per ton; 20,000 bbls. Poudrette at [illegible] per bbl. [illegible] We warrant our articles superior to any other in market. Address LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

[illegible] AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LA[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] near the [illegible] and but 300 feet [illegible] adapted for [illegible] steam-power [illegible] five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running but two years old, a thirty-[illegible] engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of [illegible] hundred and twenty horse power, in good order [illegible]

[illegible] miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 20 acres of land, three [illegible] carriage-makers' shop, barn, &c. The factory is [illegible] story, 80 by 30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25 by 40 feet; all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, Nos. 143 and 145 Duffield-st., near Willoughby, Brooklyn—a three-story brick house, built in the best manner with modern improvements, after the Philadelphia style, with two-story kitchen and tea-room in rear. The house has been recently painted throughout, and put in complete order. The garden is stocked with the choicest grafted fruit-trees and grape-vines. This property will be sold upon easy terms. Apply to H. E. KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William, New-York.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREMises No. 58 Thompson-st., near Spring-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 feet, with excellent side, front and rear light, Croton water and water closets in the building. Also, a 12-horse power engine with boiler and shafting. Annual rent very low. For full particulars inquire at the United States Patent Marble Company, No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDsome and delightfully-situated 3-story frame house, filled in with brick, 25x50, with three lots, 25x100 each; has furnace, ranges, baths, water closets, speaking tubes, bells, stained glass, marble mantels, grates, &c., &c., on the north side of 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., and opposite Mount Morris Park.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. 420 Pacific-st., near Nevins. House 20x40, marble mantels, range, grates, inside blinds, gas fixtures, &c., all in first-rate order and newly painted, will be sold very cheap, or rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON 36TH-ST., near Lexington-av., $8,000; two on 28th-st., near 4th-av., $7,000; two on 30th-st., $5,000; one on 29th-st., $5,500; two on 22d-st., $10,000; and many others.
E. R. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.
8 to 10, 2 to 7.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE house, with an acre of land, pleasantly situated at Rossville, Staten Island, close to the steamboat landing. Rent $200. Inquire of JAMES R. GEDNEY, on the premises. Steamboat *Passaic*, foot of Barclay-st., 2¼ o'clock; *Thomas Hunt* 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE CONTAINING TEN rooms, with one to five acres of land, pleasantly situated at the base of Orange Mountain, one hour from New-York. For sale by L. T. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, ONE OF THOSE splendid high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 36th-st., a little east of 4th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT, 25 BY 100 FEET, with two houses, in Forsyth-st., near Walker-st. Would make splendid tenant houses. Address J. B. M., Post-Office, No. 4,651.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY and distillery, 20 lots of dock property in A-st. and Union-av., Green Point, with improvements suitable for distillery. Foundry No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburg. For terms, apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONkers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Dépôt. Apply to S. JONES, No. 271 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—SEVERAL NEW three-story brick dwelling-houses, with basement, sub-cellar, gas, bath, range, &c., situated in Hampden-st., between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av. Said house will be let to a good tenant, at a reasonable rent. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 92 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Also, several parts of houses to let.

HOUSE TO LET—IN WASHINGTON-AV., Brooklyn, a genteel neatly finished 3-story brick English basement house, west side Washington, north of Gates-av., Brooklyn, southerly one of 3 houses; nearly new; possession Nov. 1. Apply at No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York City.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK house, on the southerly side of Sackett-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn. House in good order, and will be rented at a low rent. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to JOSEPH CLARK, No. 220 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, No. 41 State-st., second below Hicks, and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry. Has three stories and English basement, marble mantels, gas, &c. Rent $600. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE-HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st. Will be leased furnished or not, as desired, for a term of years. Apply to E. V. W. MYERS, No. 229 Broadway, third floor.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURchase, a dwelling house between 8th and 36th sts., and between Lexington and 7th avs. Price from $8,000 to $10,000. Possession not required until 1st of May next. Address, giving particulars, Post-Office, Box No. 2,008.

WANTED—A LARGE FIRST FLOOR AND CELlar in the lower part of the City. Apply to KEROSENE OIL CO., No. 50 Beaver-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—N. McGRAW entered into a contract with WM. H. MORRIS, Esq., in 1850, to sell certain lands at a specified sum per acre, a large portion of which has been sold and already handsomely improved, greatly enhancing the value of the unsold portion, but as the contract referred to expires on the 22d of November ensuing, the balance, being about 50 acres, is now offered for sale at such prices as cannot fail to make it an object to all who wish to purchase a beautiful building site for their own use or to make a profitable investment. The property is situated in one of the most healthy, convenient and pleasant locations, for a gentleman's residence in the vicinity of New-York—being only ten miles from the City Hall, one mile from the High Bridge, and only separated from the City limits by the Harlem River; has nearly one mile water front and is but a few minutes' walk from either the Mott Haven, Melrose or Morrisania dépôts, where twelve trains of cars pass to and from the City daily, at a commutation of $50, or 15 cents a single trip. This property, also, lies in a direct line with the 5th-av., and is being built up in the same manner with genteel and tasteful residences, and only needs a bridge across the river to connect it with that popular and fashionable street. Several hundred acres of land lying between the Railroad and river, having been restricted to first-class dwellings, (of which this property forms a part,) renders it one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the State. For particulars apply to N. McGRAW, at the Furniture store of STILWELL & HAZLETON, No. 455 Broadway, or at the Land Office opposite the Morrisania dépôt.

FOR SALE—A MODEL FARM, SITUATED ON Seneca Lake, 3½ miles from, and in view of Geneva, same distance from Waterloo, formerly owned by Hon. JOHN DELAFIELD, who took for said farm the first State Premium (see proceedings of New-York State Agricultural Society, 1847,) and was considered a fit location for the State Agricultural College. Said farm contains 350 acres, and for soil, location, buildings, and appurtenances is unsurpassed. It is amply stocked, and will be sold with the stock and personal property thereon if required. For particulars, apply to FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., Market Bank Buildings, New-York. SAMUEL L. FULLER,
ROSE-HILL P. O., Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—85 ACRES OF LAND BELONGING to the estate of ELAM BEARDSLEY, pleasantly situated in Oxford, Conn., on the stage route from Seymour to Woodbury, (is easy of access by Naugatuck R. R.,) with a large convenient house and out-buildings, all in good condition. It contains wood, plow, meadow land, and a young orchard of choice fruit. It is advantageously located for a Boarding School, having been used for that purpose for a number of years. For particulars inquire of M. S. MUNN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—28 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of 40 acres of choice land, in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses; fine views of the Sound, ¼ mile from Dépôt. For further particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M.

TO GARDNERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET on shares a farm eligibly situated on the Long Island Railroad, near the Dépôt, with good brick house, barn, &c. Good chance for a good man. None other need apply to JOHN G. BARRETT, No. 24 Allen-st., New-York. Applications received for three days.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES.—THE pair of horses advertised last week as for sale by CHESTER LAMB, have been brought in from the country and may now be seen at the St. Nicholas Stables Mercer-st., rear of St. Nicholas Hotel. Price $1,000. Also, an elegant barouche and double harness, nearly new, that will be sold low.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD Draft Horses, suitable for cartmen, truckmen, stevedores and grocers. Inquire at the office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 168 Canal-st., or at their stable Nos. 276 and 278 West 18th-st., near 10th-av.

FARM WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to hire a farm containing from 75 to 150 acres, within 50 miles of this City, for which a reasonable rent would be paid. Address N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Mrs. M. ROMEYN WILTSE, Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in November. This [illegible] commodious building is beautifully situated on a [illegible] ground of 10 acres, affording ample facilities of recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., and of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

ASHLAND HALL.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, West Bloomfield, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the Newark and West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. Those who would like to find a boarding school easy of access, in a really healthy location, pleasant in itself and in its surroundings, and which does up its work as well as good schools generally do, are invited to call at the premises. The next session will commence Nov. 3. Trains run to and from Newark 5 times each way daily. Circulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYNOR, No. 36 Beekman-st., of JAS. H. WILSON, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, and HARTON & Co., No. [illegible] Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

[illegible] their children are invited to inspect the [illegible] American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and Families in want of Teachers of Music and Languages or Lecturers on the different Sciences, may obtain all necessary information at the Institute. Teachers should address
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. B. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS, Principals. The Winter term will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway.
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 802 Broadway, corner of 21s-tst.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches $2 per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition, $6 per week. Each branch taught separately, $1 per week. Good references. Apply, morning, at No. 63 West 18th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A PRACTICAL teacher wishes to obtain a few private scholars to instruct in arithmetic, penmanship, book-keeping, &c., at one-half the usual rates. For further particulars, inquire at INSLEY'S Daguerreian Gallery, No. 373 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY school for boys at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. Berrien, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. Close, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE—A CLASSICAL and English Boarding School, located at Bridgeport, Conn. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal. Winter term of 22 weeks commences Oct. 27. Price $[illegible] per year, one quarter payable in advance. Reference—Faculty of Yale College.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—ON THE EAST River, opposite 61st-st., will resume Nov. 1. Applicants for admission can conveniently call on Mrs. WM. JONES, by crossing to Greenpoint at 10th-st., whence are hourly stages. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.—WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park—Boarding and day school. Commercial and classical studies, German and Spanish languages. For terms, references, &c., circulars to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —PAUL DYSSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 770 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Embracing a Primary Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A FIRST-CLASS boarding school for boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.; the accommodations and facilities are of an unusually high character. Apply to the Principal.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on Monday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, or of Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 150 West 34th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER OPENED A DAY School for young ladies, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there, or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

$112 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—Three miles from Hudson, at Claverack, N. Y. C. H. GARDNER, Asst. Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

$2—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—INcluding stationery; Bookkeeping for gentlemen, $10, time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c. Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

$150 PER ANNUM.—S. B. CURLEY'S BOARDing School, Westport, Ct.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual *soirées* will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the gratifying reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 128 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New-York, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirées given as usual.

DANCING SCHOOL AT No. 54 EAST 13th-st., west of Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public, that his classes will commence the 22d instant. Days: Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 noon, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Mr. CHARRUAUD can be seen from 1 to 3, daily, as above, where circulars can be obtained.

BROOKLYN.—MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING School will be reopened Oct. 8, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore. Information as to terms and regulations can be obtained on application to Mrs. LANNAY at No. 66 Willoughby-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BAY STATE TOOL COMPANY.—NORTH AMPTON, MASS.
Manufacturers of
FIELD HOES,
PLANTERS' HOES,
MANURE FORKS,
SPADING FORKS,
HAY FORKS,
GARDEN RAKES,
POTATO HOOKS, &c.
For sale by the Company's only Agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—A constant supply on hand and for sale. Present prices are as follows:

Sheet Lead	6¾c.
Lead Pipe	7c.
Drop Shot	6¾c.
Buck Shot	7¼c.
Bar Lead	6½c.

A discount will be made to regular dealers. All the above articles are of superior quality.

For sale by McCullough's Shot and Lead Company, No. 159 Front-st. J. McCULLOUGH, President.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT STATIONary steam engine known as the Southern Belle. This engine is the most perfect and beautiful machine ever built upon this Continent. It is entirely new, and received the highest premium at the World's Fair. It was bought by the subscribers for their own use, at a very high price, and is now offered for sale solely because found too small for their works; capacity, 35 horse. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of GROVER & BAKER, Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 2½ feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 5-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. York.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] a new edition of [illegible] medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It is beautifully illustrated [illegible] the causes and cure of all diseases of a [illegible] containing complete instruction for the [illegible] entering into the marriage state, with observations on the fearful results of [illegible] with a treatise on [illegible] the results of [illegible] of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities or unhealthy secretions which engender foul disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU—JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!—It cures diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, obstructions, female complaints, chronic gonorrhœa, strictures, gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all improper discharges from the bladder, kidneys or sexual organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, can be cured by the use of this INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. Beware of quack nostrums and quack doctors. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry, with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME—celebrated physicians and distinguished clergymen. See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works of Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most skeptical will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia. To be had of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 76 Barclay, and No. 222 Greenwich-st., New-York, and of druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIE'S ANTIDOTE, A specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had; and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent gonorrhœa which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for this City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

T. R. CALLENDER, corner 3d and Walnut sts., agent for Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston. W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of the ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and Druggists generally. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531 Post-Office, New-York City.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Consulting and Operative Surgeon, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. Carnochan and Mott, may be consulted, confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in derangements of the sexual system,) together with his many new and efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Also, treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations in English or French. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 109 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 22 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug-store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number, and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed; it is a villainous humbug.

MEDICAL.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND [illegible] Dr. Ward [illegible] who could safely consult [illegible] them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been [illegible] the stomach, and [illegible] undermine the constitution [illegible] DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—[illegible] a thorough cure of private diseases [illegible] the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out eventually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which DR. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain five dollars, in order to receive due attention. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] a complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
ALSO,
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London; and for India, China, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong-Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.
Credits for Australia on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND and NEWCASTLE……Hunter River
BRISBANE and IPSWICH……Moreton Bay
VICTORIA BRANCHES:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE……Mount Alexander
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY……Bendigo
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO, DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.
For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.
TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Waits Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the first of November next, will be paid on that day at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New-York.
J. B. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT MARBLE CO., No. 396 BROADWAY.—The books of the above Company are again open for the transfer of stock. By order, JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857.

Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the tenth day of November next.
THOMAS TILESTON, President.
PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Fire Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 21st day of October, until Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1856, both inclusive.

An election for three Directors of this Company will be held in their office, at Newark, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Department.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

No. 477 BROADWAY—REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—Money liberally advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and personal property of all description, or bought for cash. Real estate bought and sold with dispatch, on moderate terms. Stocks, bonds and notes negotiated. All business confidential.
HOYT & CO., room No. 1.

BANK NOTICES.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, OCT. 20, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
T. R. STILLMAN, President.

STATIONERY.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—RAYNOR'S BOOKSTORE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand a large assortment of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, which they offer to teachers and others at lowest possible prices, wholesale and retail.

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.—A very large assortment constantly on hand, and NEW MUSIC received as soon as published.

Music, Magazines, &c., bound to order.
RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY,
At the old stand, No. 76 Bowery.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, dices and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—INcluding pass books, memorandums, copy books, bill books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE,
No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS AND Blank Book Manufacturers, offer special inducements to the Book Trade at Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., between John and Fulton sts.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPER.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 93 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEEL'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTERS.
STEELE & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OILS AND PAINTS.

PAINT—FOR ROOFS, &c., 1¼ CTS. PER POUND, and boiled oil for roofs, &c., 50 cents per gallon. Preble's boiled oil, 75 cents per gallon. White lead, 7 cents per pound, and zinc white, 8 cents per pound. For sale by SMITH & BRADLEY, 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, [illegible] Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, [illegible] sale of the [illegible] of custom-made [illegible] The whole is now arranged for exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen [illegible] to view the goods previous to sale. [illegible] impossible to enumerate all the articles [illegible] sale. [illegible] and delivering at reasonable charge [illegible] goods. Purchasers are assured that everything [illegible] will be sold positively without reserve by order of the consignee, being the entire stock of a first-class manufacturer, removed to our salesroom for the convenience of the sale, consisting, in part, of elegant parlor suites, covered in costly brocatel, plush and hair cloth, and of the latest and most fashionable styles; etagères, center tables, étagères, bouffets, wardrobes, secretaries, Turkish chairs, voltaire chairs, in morocco; bookcases, lined with satin wood; inlaid cabinets, thirty-two richly decorated and plain enameled chamber suites; solid oak do., rosewood, mahogany and walnut do. in great variety; easy and reception chairs, parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, extension dining tables, fourteen feet long, in great variety of styles; oak chairs, carved book-cases, hall stands, hall chairs, reception do. Also, an entire new invoice of Bronze's silver-plated tea sets, French China vases, toilet sets, Embroidered fire-screens, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK & CO.—THIS DAY, Oct. 21, at 11 A. M., at our salesroom, No. 20 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, sale of really fine-class oil paintings. This sale contains none but good and fine pictures, consisting of parlor and cabinet landscapes, Winter scenes, marines, figure-pieces, by Schaumberg, De Walcks, Jansens, Williams, Stanislaus, Leon, Coudeau, Dumont, Balzin, Ouset, Veaudevin, Enet, Acroda, F. Mula, Nicolle, Felix Jacoba, Henry Glenwood, and many others. This collection being a valuable one, connoisseurs and amateurs are invited to examine it, as they will be sure to find many beautiful and valuable pictures worth owning. In compliance with our European orders, every picture offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Seats will be provided.

JAMES W. SOUTHARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.—JAMES W. SOUTHARD will sell on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., 31 valuable building lots, situated on the southwest corner of Washington and Court sts. The property is eligibly located in the central part of the city, fronting on two of the most desirable streets in the city, making it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase either for improvement or investment. For further information and terms of sale, which will be liberal, apply to DUNN & THOMPSON, southeast corner of Market and Mulberry sts.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 21, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.—Special and peremptory sale of rich household furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, marble mantels, &c., &c., rosewood and mahogany suites, in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, parlor do., rosewood and mahogany book-cases, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany side bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames, by E. C. Coates, Esq. and others, mirrors, &c. The attention of the trade is invited to the sale, as every article must be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close consignments.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Continuation of trade sale; large stock of second-hand furniture, together with about $20,000 worth splendid new cabinet custom-made furniture, the whole of which will positively be sold, on MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock at salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st. Terms of sale liberal. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. We especially invite the attention of Southern and Western merchants and dealers generally, to this sale, as the stock is superior to any offered this season at auction. Amongst the collection is a large quantity of superior second-hand furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—TENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE-SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well-assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, 30 cases Groves & Sons' cast steel for axes. Also, by order of Assignees, the balance of the stock of a retail hardware house, comprising every variety of hardware, heavy goods, &c. Catalogues day previous.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, twelve solid rosewood new and second-hand 6½, 7 and 7½-octave piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, all of which are fully warranted by the makers, being the property of a dealer giving up the business, and to be sold positively without reserve; they are worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of good-toned instruments. Can be boxed on the premises for shipping.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) AT 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 128 West 28th-st., all the genteel rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; rosewood piano-forte, velvet three-ply and Brussels carpets; beds and bedding; pier and oval mirrors; kitchen utensils, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., contained therein. Catalogues at house, morning of sale, when the furniture can be examined.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, household furniture, being part of the effects of a private family giving up housekeeping, viz.: three-ply and ingrain carpets, iron bedsteads, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, engravings, tea sets, toilet ware, and a variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, one mahogany second-hand piano-forte.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY W. S. MELLOR.—MIRRORS AT AUCTION. —THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at salesroom, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 30 thick first quality plate-pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in rich gilt frames. Also, 100 choice oil-paintings, in neat gilt frames. The whole for positive sale, and worthy the attention of the trade. Can be viewed previous to sale.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASS, AT AUCTION.—From the shelves, in lots to suit City and country trade, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock, being the largest and best assortment of white granite and common ware, decorated China and glass ware, ever offered at a similar sale in this City. Goods repacked carefully for shipping.

J. & S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, large and complete assortment all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China, Britannia ware; also, the stock of a dealer, comprising tea trays, China, cut and Bohemian glass, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. For particulars, see catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, OCT. 24, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW—on Murray Hill, two four-story brown-stone front houses, 22x50, on 36th-st., near 4th-av., built by days' work in the very best manner. For terms, &c., apply at the buildings, or at No. 11 Pine-st.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE AND well assorted stock of groceries, by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ A. M.; sugars, teas, coffee, soap, flour, pickled salmon, pickled herring, brandy, wines, cigars, spices, &c.

PROPOSALS.

TO MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM-HEATING APPARATUS.—OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF ALMS HOUSE, ROTUNDA, Park, Oct. 16, 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till THURSDAY next, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing two boilers and the necessary steam-warming apparatus for Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, in accordance with plans and specifications at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 336 Broadway. Proposals must be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and no assignment or transfer will be allowed. The Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS—FOR HEATING School-House No. 5, in Mott-st., between Spring and Prince sts., by Stoves, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.
Dated Oct. 7, 1856.
By order of the Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward. AND'W. H. GREEN, Chairman.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. These buildings, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted for heavy or light work than any other establishment in this City. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS still to be had in the Dépôt Building, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM WITH POWER AT the subscriber's. RICHARD MOORE,
No. 235 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 166 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FURNITURE.—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing, are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY,
No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.,
and at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $35, imitation at $20, library and dining-room, at moderate prices.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—PARTIES ABOUT PURchasing should call at the office of the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., where they can effect a very great saving. Country orders solicited.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD 38 Canal-st.

[illegible] of the State [illegible] Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	212,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	18,649 46
Average amount of Circulation	89,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	264,264 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$615,5[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	57,4[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,2[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	431,917 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,560,282 91
Average amount of Specie	912,626 08
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	36,2[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,940,255 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,851,391 18
Average amount of Specie	1,394,507 38
Average amount of Circulation	2,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,005,287 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,164,489 18
Average amount of Specie	67,915 55
Average amount of Circulation	89,247 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,097,140 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,360,729 08
Average amount of Specie	855,800 80
Average amount of Circulation	260,712 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,465,804 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,876,432 49
Average amount of Specie	128,454 47
Average amount of Circulation	84,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,321,708 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	590,418 77
Average amount of Circulation	108,882 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	860,440 71
Average amount of Circulation	551,674 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,651,435 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,029,543 59
Average amount of Specie	85,342 88
Average amount of Circulation	171,360 00
Average amount of Deposits	888,660 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,440,650 65
Average amount of Specie	92,369 24
Average amount of Circulation	283,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,238,074 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Joel L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$606,342 52
Average amount of Specie	14,013 70
Average amount of Circulation	122,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	206,068 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,820,032 97
Average amount of Specie	99,680 48
Average amount of Circulation	97,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	947,559 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, deing duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$655,690 78
Average amount of Specie	38,537 45
Average amount of Circulation	126,85[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	404,059 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. D. Randell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,449,539 83
Average amount of Specie	277,385 83
Average amount of Circulation	241,319 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,165,388 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. J. B. Nones, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$719,140 12
Average amount of Specie	51,418 98
Average amount of Circulation	108,781 00
Average amount of Deposits	614,860 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of October, 1856. [illegible] M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,754,116 40
Average amount of Specie	94,042 08
Average amount of Circulation	38,737 25
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 76
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	71,133 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,660,267 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,469,611 00
Average amount of Specie	126,619 10
Average amount of Circulation	91,471 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,071,380 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$497,927 00
Average amount of Specie	34,572 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,161 00
Average amount of Deposits	418,730 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,580,634 42
Average amount of Specie	129,716 92
Average amount of Circulation	127,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,065 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$652,817 71
Average amount of Specie	31,684 97
Average amount of Circulation	60,239 00
Average amount of Deposits	548,597 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,189 74
Average amount of Specie	54,000 76
Average amount of Circulation	87,437 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,485 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John C. Berch, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,360,142 85
Average amount of Specie	49,416 90
Average amount of Circulation	117,820 00
Average amount of Deposits	794,508 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,763,689 91
Average amount of Specie	137,223 73
Average amount of Circulation	176,733 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,310,712 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George R. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,868 00
Average amount of Specie	24,289 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,838 00
Average amount of Deposits	215,895 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$739,611 29
Average amount of Specie	49,406 86
Average amount of Circulation	122,953 00
Average amount of Deposits	659,838 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,059,886 21
Average amount of Specie	159,159 22
Average amount of Circulation	257,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,707,736 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,625,864 57
Average amount of Specie	333,843 29
Average amount of Circulation	344,790 85
Average amount of Deposits	3,217,494 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$972,232 45
Average amount of Specie	50,588 40
Average amount of Circulation	96,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	847,413 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,579,510 83
Average amount of Specie	119,197 70
Average amount of Circulation	121,864 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,079,689 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,696,121 04
Average amount of Specie	321,581 66
Average amount of Circulation	262,315 60
Average amount of Deposits	2,808,731 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1855. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,212,968 47
Average amount of Specie	60,805 65
Average amount of Circulation	205,652 00
Average amount of Deposits	942,853 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	512,413 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 19
Average amount of Specie	128,175 23
Average amount of Circulation	108,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,683,987 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. C. R. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,344,651 24
Average amount of Specie	1,047,290 65
Average amount of Circulation	241,868 16
Average amount of Deposits	4,100,446 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,447,707 69
Average amount of Specie	180,185 46
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	109,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,675,118 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,083,350 98
Average amount of Specie	505,869 90
Average amount of Circulation	232,452 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,229,916 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,268,149 00
Average amount of Specie	102,759 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,493 00
Average amount of Deposits	916,946 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Robert M. Strebeigh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,589,414 15
Average amount of Specie	158,2[illegible] 93
Average amount of Circulation	210,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	996,403 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$366,400 11
Average amount of Specie	10,967 83
Average amount of Circulation	93,601 00
Average amount of Deposits	201,569 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$466,094 46
Average amount of Specie	24,357 40
Average amount of Circulation	121,248 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,429 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$200,171 76
Average amount of Specie	12,006 83
Average amount of Circulation	147,856 00
Average amount of Deposits	192,082 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,040,311 31
Average amount of Specie	62,898 52
Average amount of Circulation	183,239 00
Average amount of Deposits	732,189 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. O. Roberts, President of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. O. ROBERTS, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,662,084 67
Average amount of Specie	104,550 41
Average amount of Circulation	181,608 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,132,914 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. Martin, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. R. MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$616,147 08
Average amount of Specie	33,217 15
Average amount of Circulation	120,038 17
Average amount of Deposits	384,283 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jos. M. Price, President of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. J. M. PRICE, President.

Sworn before me this 20th day of October, 1856. Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$967,924 66
Average amount of Specie	67,273 65
Average amount of Circulation	118,729 00
Average amount of Deposits	707,998 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of October, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,921,681 17
Average amount of Specie	224,985 08
Average amount of Circulation	128,252 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,716,804 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$792,447 55
Average amount of Specie	40,679 32
Average amount of Circulation	132,098 00
Average amount of Deposits	570,762 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,096,000 75
Average amount of Specie	213,200 52
Average amount of Circulation	112,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,893,223 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible] 91
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	574,894 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible] PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. J. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,276,427 88
Average amount of Specie	140,368 37
Average amount of Circulation	128,289 00
Average amount of Deposits	823,571 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,616,844 00
Average amount of Specie	263,569 00
Average amount of Circulation	36,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,457,229 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,546,147 71
Average amount of Specie	132,864 86
Average amount of Circulation	221,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	853,056 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 18, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,322,152 09
Average amount of Specie	286,341 53
Average amount of Circulation	177,610 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,802,485 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of October, 1856. N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—Only $1 50 from New-York to Albany, the inland route connecting with Western and Northern Railroads.

6:40 A. M. Express train for Albany without change of cars, connecting with 11:15 A. M. Central and Northern trains, 8:10 A. M. Mail train stopping at William's Bridge, and all stations above.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad at 11 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train, without change of car.
9:15 A. M. Mail train.
4:30 P. M. Express for New-York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harlem Road, which, for comfort, promptness or safety, is unsurpassed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with Creamer's approved brakes, which place the trains under the control of the Engineer, rendering it the safest Road in the Union.

Tickets to be obtained, or baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome and 26th sts., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.* J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baton Hollow and Miller's-place.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTEN, via NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE—NO MONOPOLY.—Fare to Boston, $3 50; deck, $2; Newport and Providence, $2; deck, $1 50. The substantial steamer *Hero*, Captain Porter, leaves Robinson-st. Pier every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., arriving at Boston by 9 A. M., and Providence 5 A. M. For freight or passage, apply on the wharf.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND AFTER MONday, Oct. 20, steamers COMMONWEALTH and CONNECTICUT, of the Norwich and Worcester line, will leave at 4 o'clock instead of 5. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ALIDA, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Canal and Spring sts., at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

JOHN COX & CO.,
NO 349 BROADWAY,
Have just received
A RICH VARIETY OF
FRENCH CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES AND FANCY ARTICLES, FRENCH REAL GILT GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.

A splendid assortment. Also, Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

DR. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND aromatic tooth soap, a most convenient, clean, pleasant and effective dentifrice, sold by druggists generally, also at the Crystal Palace, for 25 cents a box. Office, No. 24 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 14 ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856
Saturday, June 7 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 25 ... 1856
Saturday, June 21 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 9 ... 1856
Saturday, July 5 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 23 ... 1856
Saturday, July 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15 ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29 ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12 ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26 ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 ... 1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct.	22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Oct.	29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov.	5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov.	12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov.	19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov.	26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec.	3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec.	10
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec.	10.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec.	24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW.—ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.
UNITED KINGDOM, 2,000 tons, — Commander.
JOHN BELL, 1,800 tons, Jas. Alexander, Commander.
TEMPEST, 1,800 tons, John Henderson, Commander.

Fitted up with a view to the comfortable accommodation of all classes of passengers.

The splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamship TEMPEST, A 1, at Lloyd's for 12 years, is intended to sail with goods and passengers direct from New-York to Glasgow, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

First Cabin passage	$60
Second Cabin passage	40
Intermediate passage	30
Steerage passage	25

And found in a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.
For freight or passage—Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 81 Broad-st.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship "HERMANN," E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Nov. 29.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ERICSSON, Lowber Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. West, will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK,

TO SAN FRANCISCO, Including Isthmus Transit.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	75	Steerage	25

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 25.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the prices heretofore advertized, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 50
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 30
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

COAL, COAL.—BEST QUALITIES OF LEhigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WILLIAM E. PEARSON, No. 488 Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

OCTOBER 15, 1856.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of ALDEN S. CROWELL, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ALDEN S. CROWELL,
SAMUEL W. BURTIS,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, } Commissioners.

MADAME MALHERBE HAS REMOVED from No. 522 to No. 526 Broadway—west side; one door above the Prescott House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY F. PHINNEY, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. GREGORY and others, defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of an order in this action, made the 6th day of October, 1856, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, referee, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon of that day, the following described premises: All those twenty-one lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth street, one hundred feet easterly from the Fifth-avenue, and running thence easterly on the line of said street two hundred feet to property now of John Henry; thence northerly parallel with the Fifth-avenue one hundred feet and ten inches, to the middle line of the block, thence easterly on said line one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the property of Bernard Murtagh, thence northerly to One Hundred and Fourteenth-street one hundred feet and ten inches, thence westerly three hundred and twenty-five feet on the line of said street, and thence southerly parallel with said Fifth-avenue, two hundred and one feet and eight inches, to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, the point of beginning; also, the two gores or pieces of land, beginning at a point fourhundred and fifty feet easterly from the Fifth-avenue, on the northerly line of said One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and running thence easterly on said line fifteen feet to the middle line of the Old Harlem Road, leading from McGowan's to Harlem, thence northeasterly along said middle line of said road two hundred and fifty-nine feet and three inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, thence westerly along the line of said street one hundred and two feet, six inches, to the property of Bernard Murtagh, thence southerly parallel with said Fifth-avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the middle line of the block, thence westerly along said line seventy-five feet, thence southerly parallel to the Fifth-avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, the point of beginning; the said two gores containing respectively 5,420 and 6,0[illegible] superficial feet; the aforesaid twenty-one lots and two gores being laid down and described on a map made by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated June 7, 1851, attached to a deed made by Isaac Adriance, executor, &c., to Henry F. Phinney, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 570, folio 522, as numbers one, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six and forty-one, and taken together contain twenty-five lots and 1470-2500 of a lot, be the same more or less; all which is further illustrated and described by a map or diagram attached to a deed made by the said Henry F. Phinney to the said Daniel H. Gregory, dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1852.—New-York, Oct. 13, 1856.

DUNCAN McMARTIN, Referee.
TRACY, WATT & OLMSTEAD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE CATLIN against CHARLES J. BENNETT and JULIETTE L., his wife, Thomas Kaye and Priscilla, his wife, John Young and Elizabeth, his wife, Hannah Kennedy, William Bennett, Sarah Bennett, Henry B. Cunningham and Henrietta, his wife.—Amended Summons for Relief.—To THOMAS KAYE and PRISCILLA, his wife, and HANNAH KENNEDY, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the village of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 26 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1856.

CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s16-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. STOW and THOMAS C. SMART, against TILLMAN W. McCARTHY, N. A. ROBINSON and JOHN DOE, (a fictitious name,) composing the firm of McCARTHY, ROBINSON & CO.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars fifty-nine cents, with interest from the 7th day of June, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 11, 1856.

STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
O7-law6w Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 126 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.

FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor.
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 23, 1856.

JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.
je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Cross, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1856.

je17-law26wTu* J. B. NONES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 4, 1856.

MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.
au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESSICK, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1856.

WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executrix.
my13-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856.

MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.
au12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his house, corner Sixty-first-st. and Third-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1856.

s2-law6mTu* CATARINA BEHRENS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 86 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.

CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.
s2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON OSTRANDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 130 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1856.

s16-law6mTu* ISAAC WARD, Executor.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLARK'S PATENT STEAM AND FIRE REGULATOR CO., No. 206 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF CLARK'S PATENT Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared their regular semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst. to Nov. 1.

E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON, R. R. CO. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the current business of the past six months ending 1st inst., payable in this City on the 20th inst., and in New-York on Nov. 1, at the office of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

HENRY O. AMES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 13, 1856.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the first day of November, proximo. The Transfer books will be closed for four days commencing on the 29th inst. THOS. L. CHESTER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Cos., (now Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.) The Interest Coupons on the second mortgage bonds of these Companies, due the first of November next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by WHITEHOUSE SON & MORISON.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Almshouses.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Senators SPINOLA, LEE and BRADFORD, appointed last Winter to look through the County Poor Houses of the State, have nearly finished their labors. They have inspected the condition of the Poor Houses and Jails of each County, and in too many cases they say things presented a very bad look. As a general thing the motto seems to be to support the destitute poor at the least possible expense, without any regard to their health and comfort. The insane, for there are hundreds distributed among the county poor-houses, get the worst treatment, being frequently chained and caged like wild beasts. The Committee found many of the Superintendents unfit persons for the place, it being their chief endeavor apparently to feed those under their charge as low as possible without actually starving them, and to deprive them of every possible comfort. The various public institutions of this City were likewise visited, and those on Blackwell's Island in particular were thought, by the Committee, to be under excellent management. A day or two more spent in Kings County, and Messrs. SPINOLA, LEE and BRADFORD will have their arduous labors of examination completed; to prepare a suitable report to the Legislature will be a no small additional task. If our representatives at Albany have their duties to the community before their eyes, they will follow up the investigations of the Tenement and Poor-House Committees, by some effective enactment in behalf of the unfortunate poor.

Recklessness—New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

On Friday, the 17th inst., the 3:15 express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was delayed some ten minutes, and thereby encroached on the time of the Harlem express, which leaves at 3:20, only five minutes after. The New-Haven train stopped at Williams' Bridge to let off six passengers, who had mistaken the New-Haven for the Harlem cars. In a moment the Harlem express, at a furious rate of speed, approached, shooting around a curve, and before it could be stopped was within three or four feet of the New-Haven train, as we are informed by a gentleman who occupied the hindmost seat of the rear car. The passengers in the rear cars rushed in wild confusion for the doors, but very few, if any, were able to escape. By a miracle, almost, the train was saved from a disaster as terrible as any yet recorded in connection with railroad travel.

There can be no justification for the conduct of the conductor.

The Balloon that Didn't Go Up.

Some two or three thousand persons assembled yesterday on the grounds of the old House of Refuge, corner Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, to witness the ascent of Mr. MORAT in his huge balloon. During the process of inflation two or three leaks were discovered which let out the gas nearly as fast as it went in, and the consequence was an adjournment till another day. The audience were much disappointed, but received their money back at the entrance.

Judge Whiting Getting Ready to Run.

Yesterday Judge WHITING, at Chambers, announced that he had that morning sent a resignation of his Judgeship to the Governor, which will take effect on the 31st of this month. This looks as if the Judge thought he could head off FERNANDO WOOD on the track for the Mayoralty. Clear the track.

Taking Strangers In.

On Saturday last three gentlemen and their wives arrived in this City from New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, intending to take passage for California by the steamer *George Law*, which sailed yesterday. On their arrival they engaged with the hackmen to convey them to the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, but either through ignorance or design, more probably the latter, they were driven to a hotel in Chambers-street. The strangers although discovering that they had been driven to the wrong hotel, concluded to remain, on being repeatedly assured by the proprietor that they would be well provided for.

Yesterday morning, thinking that the *George Law* would sail from her dock at 12 o'clock, they prepared for their departure, and left the hotel shortly after 11 o'clock, having paid the landlord in full for three days' board, including all day Monday. On arriving at the pier they ascertained that the steamer did not leave until 2 P. M. The dock where the steamer lay being at the foot of Warren-street, and but a short distance from the hotel, they returned to the hotel which they had left and took their dinner. For this the landlord presented them a bill of half-a-dollar each. The head of the party, Mr. C. FILLMORE, protested against this and said to the landlord, "Have we not paid you, in full, for three days' board, including to-day, and surely we ought to be entitled to our dinners?" The landlord could not see the force of such reasoning, and becoming incensed at Mr. F.'s continued protestations, he violently assailed him, knocking him down and severely beating and kicking him. This occurred in the office of the hotel, and while Mr. F.'s companions were up stairs. At length Mr. FILLMORE, to protect himself from further assault, was forced to accede to the exorbitant demands of the ruffianly landlord. In hopes of obtaining justice he went to the office of the Chief of Police and told his story. He was directed at that place to go to the Tombs and obtain a warrant. He did as directed, but as the magistrate was absent at dinner and would not return until 2 o'clock, the outraged stranger with his companions were compelled to embark on board the steamer without obtaining justice.

The strangers were victimized in another manner and by another party just before leaving the city. They were made aware of the fact that they had paid $30 each more for their tickets than they were obliged to pay.

It was a saying of Rory O'More that "revenge is sweet, especially when mixed with a leetle brandy." This will do for an aldermanic proverb, and was, we believe, often repeated in the old tea room. The City fathers, like other men, have their little weaknesses of this kind. They swore that the time should come when the District-Attorney would sweat for daring to interfere with the "dignity" and "standing" of the two Boards by his meddlesome prosecutions. And it has come! By the list of Commissioners of Deeds we perceive that the City fathers have removed him from the high emolument of taking oaths at a shilling a piece. We hope Mr. HALL will keep up a good appearance and not relax his efforts for Freedom and FREMONT. It is an old saw now-a-days—"off with his head, so much for buck-ing 'em," although COLLEY CIBBER and not SHAKESPEARE has filed it away in our memories.

What is the duty of deck-hands on the Brooklyn ferry-boats? Should they preserve order and prevent ruffianly disturbance, especially in the cabin appropriated to the ladies? Sunday night, on the Hamilton-avenue boat which left Brooklyn at 10½ o'clock, two drunken loafers were permitted to annoy and insult, by the most outrageous profanity and obscenity, the passengers who occupied the ladies' cabin, while the boat was crossing the river to New-York. A gentleman of our acquaintance made an effort to find one of the deck-hands, supposed to be employed on the boat, in order to obtain the removal of the vagabonds, but no deck-hand could be discovered on the boat.

There was an election of trustees at the Jewish synagogue, situated in Chrystie near Hester street, Sunday afternoon. There were two sets of candidates in the field. A violent quarrel took place between them, and a scene of furious disorder was about to result in a bloody knock-down, when a strong police force interfered and restored quiet. The election proceeded without further disturbance.

Whilst the Black Buck Committee are making voters at a hundred a day, Judge CAPRON at the Sessions (especially in assaults and rowdy cases) is doing good service in getting rid of them. If the Judge is smart he can materially reduce the Buck majority through the ensuing fortnight, and do a good thing for his own election!

Judge GOULD, of Troy, is now sitting at Special Circuit, Supreme Court. He will probably remain during the rest of this term.

The Panchaita Slave Case.

Yesterday, at 12 M., before U. S. Commissioner BETTS, was resumed the examination in the case of MUSQUITO, the supercargo of the *Panchaita*, charged with assisting to fit out the said vessel as a slaver.

JOHN A. MACHADO was the first witness called. He testified to knowing MUSQUITO, and having been informed by him that he had been on a voyage to the Coast of Africa. The accused had made no statement to him of having bought a vessel or a cargo to send to Africa. He knew DE CUNHA, but had never seen him and the accused together.

C. H. S. FIGANIERE, the next witness, testified that he also knew MUSQUITO, but had never had any business transactions with him. He saw him about a month ago, and was told that he was going to the Coast of Africa, but nothing was said as to his having bought or chartered a vessel for this purpose. He knew nothing about the *Panchaita*. Witness testified as to the handwriting of some papers and letters previously put in as testimony, when the case adjourned over till to-day.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, ISAAC O. BARKER, President, in the Chair. Soon after the reception of the minutes, a communication was received from his Honor, the Mayor, recommending that some action be taken by the Common Council, by which the public appreciation of the services of the officers of the *Arctic*, lately returned from a successful sounding of the Atlantic Ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland, with a view to the possibility of laying down a telegraphic wire, may be evinced. In response to the communication a resolution was offered by Alderman CLANCEY, tendering to them the use of the Governor's room, and appointing a Committee to wait upon them on such day as they may designate.

The following communication was received from the

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Friday, Oct. 17, 1856.

To the Honorable, the Common Council: The Croton Aqueduct Board acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of your honorable body approved Aug. 12, 1856, requesting an estimate of the cost of constructing a new reservoir for Croton water, together with their views on the subject respectfully answer:

That the ground to be occupied by the Reservoir is situated between the Fifth and Seventh avenues, and Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets. The cost of the work is estimated by the Engineer of the Department at about twelve hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.) Preparations are in progress to commence the work on the 1st of April next. But the time when the advertisements for contracts ought to be published will depend upon the time when the Finance Department shall be ready to pay the requisitions which the President of the Board may draw on account of the contracts which may be made, and this will be determined by the passage of a law authorizing the issue of the stock necessary for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

The report from the Board of Councilmen, recommending an extra appropriation of $40,000 for the Street Paving Department, was received and referred.

A resolution proposing an appropriation of $3,000 for the purpose of erecting a railing around the statue of Washington in Union-square, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, last evening, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were referred to appropriate Committees. Among these, one, of sundry persons, for Croton water in Eighty-fourth-street. Petition granted. Of sundry persons for discontinuance of a contract for the construction of a basin and culvert on West Twenty-eighth-street.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To give permission to grade First-avenue from Sixty-fourth to Sixty-sixth-street. Also, to open Sixty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. Resolution adopted. To repave sidewalk in Thirty-eighth-street.

After an animated and protracted discussion, in which Councilmen MERRITT, GRAY and others took part, an amended resolution was adopted, giving ten additional men to each Hook and Ladder Company.

On the question that all hose companies be allowed 30 men and all engine companies ten additional men, Councilman S. HOPPER stated that the engine companies neither required nor asked any accession. It was not under such circumstances for the Common Council to force it upon them.

Councilman J. L. SMITH opposed the proposition.

Councilman BAULCH called up a resolution to allow Hose Company No. 28, five additional men

Whereupon Councilman KENNARD offered the following substitute which was carried, that hose companies be allowed 30 men, first class engines 70 men, second class engines 60 men, third class engines 50 men. The President directed the Reader to recite the standing order confining the discussion of all subjects connected with the fire department to certain nights unless with the sanction of forty members.

Councilman TAYLOR moved the suspension of the rule.

On vote, the rule was enforced.

An adjournment was moved; the ayes and noes were demanded, and the motion was lost.

Several reports were then taken up from the Board of Aldermen, and referred to appropriate Committees.

WIDENING OF READE-STREET.

On the question of concurring with the report of the Board of Aldermen as to the widening of Reade-street, only three opposed the measure, thirty-seven voting for it.

WIDENING DUANE-STREET.

On this subject Councilman SWAN thought there were serious objections to concurrence with the report from the Aldermanic body. The measure ought to have originated in the Board of Councilmen. He doubted its legality in its present form. It was virtually a great perversion of law.

Councilman B. F. PINCKNEY explained. On vote, the Board concurred—37 affirmative, 5 negative.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor ELY in the Chair. The first business of importance was a proposition, in the form of a resolution, that the County Clerk be directed, as soon as the election returns shall have been handed to him by the inspectors, to seal them before examination by himself or anybody else, and hand them sealed to the County Canvassers. The resolution was offered by Supervisor VOORHEES, and it gave rise to a very long, if not unusually interesting debate. The Democratic members considered it an unwarranted and an unnecessary reflection upon a gentlemanly, honest and efficient officer. The K. N.'s thought it necessary to the safety of the election records; and after all had taken a more or less important part in the discussion, the resolution was lost by a vote of 9 ayes to 11 noes.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met on Monday afternoon, and adjourned for want of business. It is expected that Dr. REID will submit his plans for the fumigation of vessels, according to a new method of his own invention, on Wednesday next, and the Commissioners at that time will decide upon its merits.

SENT UP.—Nearly a dozen half-clad and shivering female wretches, varying in age from 15 to 22 years, appeared yesterday at the Lower Police Court and begged the magistrate to send them up to the Island for some months, as being sick and poor they had no place to lay their heads. They all came from vile dens in the Sixth Ward and appeared so degraded and beastly as to be beyond all hope of reform. They were sent up.

FELL DEAD.—An Englishman named JOHN DAVIS, aged 45 years, fell dead at the corner of Ann and Broadway, about 5 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. The body was removed to the Second Ward Station-house, where, upon the inquest, it was shown that Mr. DAVIS had died of disease of the heart.

[Advertisement.]

MARK THE FACTS.

J. GURNEY'S Establishment, No. 349 Broadway, is the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

GURNEY was the first to introduce the ART of Photography in this City.

GURNEY has recently made important alterations and improvements in his establishment.

GURNEY has now greater facilities for producing finer work in every branch than has heretofore been done in this country.

GURNEY has still in his employ the best of his old artists.

GURNEY has recently added to the above a talented corps of American, French, and German artists.

GURNEY'S colored Photographs of all sizes need only to be seen to be appreciated; they speak for themselves.

GURNEY'S plain, untouched Photographs were never equaled; so say Artists and the best judges.

GURNEY'S Daguerreotypes are universally pronounced superior productions.

GURNEY has received more testimonials for his skill than any other artist in the profession.

GURNEY received the only medal for Photographic productions, at the late Paris exhibition—consequently

GURNEY stands at the head of the world in the *Photographic* ART.

GURNEY has NOT removed any branch of his business to any part of the City.

GURNEY has no connection with any other establishment in any other part of the City.

GURNEY attends personally to his patrons and friends and has for the last sixteen years.

GURNEY will be most happy to continue that attention, and will still endeavor to please all who may give him a visit at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Hats are pronounced, by all persons of discrimination, the most elegant and distinguished head-dress of the season. Their light and harmonious proportions are the result of the application of mathematical principles to their design and construction. The public should endeavor to encourage the manufacturer who endeavors to outstrip all competitors in producing that important requisite to a gentleman's toilet—a stylish hat. KNOX'S establishment is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—If you wish to see MRS. STOWE'S "Dred," faithfully illustrated, go to the National. That version by C. W. TAYLOR is universally acknowledged to be the best. Little CORDELIA HOWARD'S *Tom Tit* and MRS. HOWARD'S *Aunt Milly* are inimitable. It is to be performed to-night, and with it the pantomime of "Mons. De Chalumeau," and drama of the "French Spy."

[Advertisement.]

TRUTH MUST AND WILL PREVAIL.

IT IS TRUE—That CHARLES D. FREDRICKS was the first to introduce the Life size Photographs in this country.

IT IS TRUE—That CHARLES D. FREDRICKS by means of his Paris establishment has the services of the only corps of French Artists of rare talent now employed in this country, for the coloring of Photographs in Oil, pastel and aquarelle.

IT IS TRUE—That CHARLES D. FREDRICKS has removed his Photographic Department and his Parisian Artists to his new and model establishment, No. 585 Broadway—and consequently has no further connection with the old place of business.

IT IS TRUE—That some imitators in this City are now endeavoring to make the public believe that they have superior artists and many other advantages for competing with the work done by CHARLES D. FREDRICKS—but as

TRUTH MUST PREVAIL—It is only necessary that the public should see and judge for themselves.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
Late GURNEY & FREDRICKS.

Photographic, Daguerrian and Ambrotype Galleries, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

N. B.—Reception and operating rooms on the first floor.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 21st to the 28th inst., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S Galleries of Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, are the finest and most extensive in New-York. An unrivaled collection of portraits of celebrities at No. 359 Broadway. Superb Ambrotypes at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Especially convenient for down-town hotels, merchants and clerks.

[Advertisement.]

The celebrated Scotch Wool Under-Garments, also the Shaker-knit, of every size, wholesale and retail, at MCLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Custom-made shirts of the best quality on hand—all sizes. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP, recommended by the faculty for producing a soft and white skin. GEO. E. INGHE & Co., chemists, No. 299 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republicans in East New-York.

Two large and spirited Republican meetings were held at East New-York on Saturday evening. The German Republicans assembled in large numbers, and held their meeting in the hall of Miller's Hotel. They were addressed in their own language by Messrs. HARTMANN, WIEBE, GARRIGUE and DANA. The other meeting was held on the opposite side of Sheffield-avenue, in the tent of the Kings County Rocky Mountain Club, and was addressed by Messrs. MILLER, DANA, PRUDIGER and NORTH. Both meetings were large and enthusiastic, giving evidence of a large increase to the Republican cause in the town of New Lots, where heretofore the Republicans have been considered the weakest party.

Banner Presentation.

The Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, of Brooklyn, were presented last evening with a handsome silk banner, a present from the Fremont ladies.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A meeting of this body was held last evening. The evening was mostly passed in making arrangements for the approaching election.

The Kings County American Central Committee met last evening, and by resolution, designated the districts for their candidates for Justices of the Peace as follows: For the First District, JOHN B. KING, and for the Second District, WM. H. MCDONALD, and requested the various Ward Committees to be particular in so designating them on their City and Ward tickets.

Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

Report for the last three days, since Friday morning.

Dr. ROTHE reports HANNAH WEEKS and SUSANNA GOWDY having had black vomit yesterday; both have improved since then, but still very low.

NEW CASE—MAGGIA ROSS, taken on Friday very ill, improving much since yesterday.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.
FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Oct. 20, 1856—9½ A. M.

DESERTION.—A person named ROBERT WRIGHT, residing in Myrtle-avenue, near Skillman-street, Brooklyn, and who has recently been employed as a book-keeper at a house in Beaver-street, New-York, a few days since abandoned his family and left for parts unknown, accompanied by a woman named SHARE. The fugitive took with him $2,000 belonging to his wife, and has left her in destitute circumstances.

NEW-JERSEY.

Congressional Nomination.

FREDERICK B. BETTS, Esq., of Jersey City, was nominated for Congress at Newark, yesterday, by the American Convention of the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey—which is composed of Hudson and Essex Counties.

Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, the present Representative in Congress from that District and candidate of the Republican party, declined that nomination yesterday, and the Republican Convention will reassemble in Newark on Wednesday afternoon to make another nomination.

Gen. Pennington Declines.

Gen. PENNINGTON has declined the nomination to Congress, tendered to him by the late Republican Convention for the Fifth District of New-Jersey; and a new convention to supply the vacancy is called to meet on the 22d (to-morrow).

THE TRIAL OF WEBBER—VERDICT.—The trial of Webber for murder, which has been progressing during last week in the Oyer and Terminer Court at Newark, was on Saturday afternoon given to the Jury, who, after being out 18 hours came in at 9½ o'clock yesterday rendered a verdict of "MURDER IN THE 2D DEGREE," and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. A part of the Jury, it is said, favored murder in the *first* degree, but a majority being for murder in the 2d degree, the minority succumbed. The penalty of murder in the second degree is imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty years.

MARRIED.

COX—TIBBETS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. D. B. Coe, OLIVER W. COX to ELLEN M. TIBBETS, all of this City.

THORP—LELAND.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Howe, MARY S., daughter of Charles Leland, Esq., to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., of New-York City.

DIED.

VERMILYE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 20, ANN VERMILYE, daughter of John Vermilye, deceased.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. Torbos, No. 114 7th-st. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

PARDEE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 20, CORNELIA J., youngest daughter of Richard G. and Rebecca C. Pardee, aged 3 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, No. 60 East 36th-st., on Wednesday, Oct 22, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WIENINGER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 20, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JANE LOUISA, daughter of the late John Seamy, of this City, and wife of Gustavus A. Wieninger, aged 30 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 60 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COLYER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 19, REBECCA HUTCHINGS, wife of George Colyer, aged 38 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Seabury's Church, 14th-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FETTRETCH.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 20, CHARLOTTE LUCINDA FETTRETCH, after a lingering illness of five months, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days, youngest child of William and Eliza Fettretch.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 202 East 33d-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Litchfield *Enquirer* please copy.

KELLY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 20, ALICE GREY FREDERICKS, wife of John B. Kelly, of consumption, in her 24th year.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 224 Sullivan-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 1 o'clock. All friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Her's was faith, her's was hope,
And Heaven at last.

BLISS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 20, WM. F. BLISS, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary F. Bliss, aged 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, at No. 58 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FEARON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 19, MATILDA FEARON, a graduate of the New-York Institute for Deaf-mutes.

The funeral will be at St. Michael's Church, High-st., near Hudson-av., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TEEL.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Oct. 20, EZEKIEL TEEL, aged 27 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, George T. Teel, Esq., corner of Bloomfield and 5th sts., Hoboken.

BURDETT.—At Ackerson's Island, East River, on Monday, Oct. 20, Mrs. ABIGAIL BURDETT, widow of the late John Burdett, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the 18th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

GENTLE.—At Euclid, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, JAMES A. GENTLE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 20 years and 4 months.

BENNETT.—At Syracuse, on Saturday, Oct. 18, MILES W. BENNETT, of the firm of Bennett, Griggs & Lothrop, of this City, aged 54 years.

WALKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 19, SARAH EMMA, daughter of Thomas and Mary Walke.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 756 Broadway, without further notice.

COLYER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 19, REBECCA HUTCHINGS COLYER, wife of George Colyer, aged 38 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 10th-av.

RICE.—At Penn Yan, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 17, Mrs. SARAH H. RICE, widow of the late John Rice, of Brooklyn, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Fort Washington, on Sunday, Oct. 19, of croup, following scarlet fever, CAROLINE CORNELIA, youngest child of Augustus F. and Lucy C. Smith, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, Fort Washington, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 11½ A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 20.

$4,000	Ind. State 5s	81½	100	Erie Railroad....s90	60½
5,000	do	81	356	do	61
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	92	100	do....b3	61
5,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	500	do....s4m	60½
11,000	Miss. State 6s	90	100	do....bswk	61
2,000	do....s3	90¼	100	do....s45	60⅞
2,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	100	do....s13	61
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101	200	do....s60	60⅞
1,500	do	101½	200	do....s60	60⅞
2,000	do	101⅝	100	do....s30	60⅞
3,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	88	17	Harlem Railroad	14½
1,500	do....b3	88	150	Hudson R. Rd....b60	28¾
500	do....c	87⅞	100	do	28¾
15,000	do....b60	88	750	Reading Rail'd..b60	80⅛
5,000	do....b30	87¾	250	do....b60	80⅛
15,000	do....s4m	87⅞	600	do	79⅞
2,000	do	87⅞	100	do....s60	79⅞
5,000	do....s60	87⅞	550	do	80
15,000	do	87⅞	100	Mi. So. & No. Ia. R..b30	87⅞
56	Ill. Cen. Rights	120	800	do....s60	87⅞
8,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	70	25	do	87⅞
5	Bank of America	118	450	do	87⅞
5	Park Bank	98	100	do....c	87⅞
50	Canton Co....opg	21⅛	100	do....b60	88⅛
50	W'd C. & Iron C..b10	44	250	Illinois Central R.	116⅛
50	D. & H. C. Co..b4m	122	100	Cl. & Tol. R'd....s10	73
100	Cum. C. Co....b60	17¾	100	do....s30	73
5	N. Y. Cen. R'd	88⅝	128	do....opg	73
746		88⅝	100	do....s3 aft opg	73⅛
100	....b10	88⅝	650	do....opg	73⅛
100	....b60	84	600	do....b60	73⅛
100	....b60	88⅝	400	do....s60	71⅞
150	Gal. & Chi. R'd..s90	109	100	Mich. Cen. R'd..s4m	92⅞
24	do	109⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd....c	90⅞
290	do	109⅛			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Hud. R. R'd 3d mtge. 7s....and int.	63½@63
$10,000 Milw. & Horicon R'd 8s....and int.	70½@70¼
$1,000 Union India Rubber Co. 8s........and int.	80
$10,000 California State 7s..............and int.	71
100 shares Del., Lack. and Western Railroad	51½
5 shares Third-avenue Railroad	94½
65 shares American Coal Company	36⅞
100 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company	76
11 shares Union India Rubber Company	90
40 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Company	65
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	110
21 shares Ocean Bank	93
18 shares St. Nicholas' Bank	96
50 shares Grocers' Bank	104½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	73½	250	Reading R. R....s30	79⅞
14,000	Miss. State 6s	90⅛	300	do	79⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	87⅞	200	do....b3	79⅞
5	Corn Exchange Bk.	108	750	do....b60	80⅛
100	Cum. Coal Co.	17¾	18	Mic. S. & N. I. R.	87⅞
200	La Cr. & Mil. R..b30	88	14	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101⅛
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R..b60	84	28	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	109⅛
300	Erie Railroad	60¾			

MONDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 18, which are advertised on another page of this paper, show the following variations, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, Oct. 11:

Decrease of Loans and Discounts	$1,218,127
Increase of Specie	464,106
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	656,817
Decrease in Circulation	52,204

Including the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Bank Exchanges through Clearing House, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 20, '56.	Oct. 18, '56.	Oct. 11, '56.
Loans	$95,103,276	$105,929,365	$107,147,392
Specie	12,461,723	10,846,857	10,382,751
Circulation	7,852,164	8,696,736	8,748,930
Gross Deposits	77,852,551	86,917,687	86,078,144
Exchanged	20,479,907	26,596,303	25,099,943
Undrawn	57,372,644	60,321,384	60,978,201
Sub-Treasury	12,348,134	13,665,338	13,478,457

The Money business of the week opens quietly. The absence of further European news limited the operations of the day in both Stocks and Exchanges. The announcement of the *Arabia* at Halifax or the *North American* at Quebec is rather anxiously looked for in financial circles. The Bank Averages are regarded with favor this afternoon, as showing a large liquidation of indebtedness to the Banks without material disturbance to the market for Money. The main cause of this is found in the free receipts of Western Produce and prompt sales on arrival without incurring storage advances to await a better market. This is especially so with Grain and Flour, the receipts of which down the Hudson this forenoon are equal to half a million of Money. The Specie statement, which shows an increase quite equal to the general anticipation, is still lower than is desirable to render the Bank movement easy to dealers, but the outside supply of capital at from 7 to 9 ℔ cent. shows little or no diminution, while the aggregate amount of Stock securities held on the Street under hypothecation is gradually lessening. Bills on London, to-day, were held at 109½@109¾; sales at 109½@⅝; the leading drawers less anxious to operate for the moment. French Exchange irregular, 5.21¼@5.16¼ at 60 days; 5.11¼@5.12½ short sight. There is also a cautious feeling displayed in this branch of the business, although a fair amount was done to-day at about 5.18¾@5.17½, 60 days, first-class transient bills. From present appearances the Specie shipment by the Boston steamer will be a light one. The direct packet on Saturday is the *Ericsson*. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $229,684 and paid $179,201.

There was scarcely any variation in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day; a moderate business in the leading Road shares at about Saturday's closing terms. Erie left off, 60¾@⅞; Reading, 79⅞ sales; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 87⅞; the Stock ⅛ ℔ cent. dearer, sales at 116⅛. We hear that the Land sales of the Company in October will reach $1,000,000, equal to a provision for the liquidation of one-sixteenth of the entire Construction issue of Bonds in a single month. The earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road in September, which were not included in our table of this morning, were returned to-day from the office, as $144,371 against $134,420 same month last year. The general market closed dull at the afternoon Board, but in the speculative Stocks the Street prices were steady after the adjournment.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 20, 1856.

Our Stock market since our last advices of 14th instant has not been animated, if we except three or four of the leading railroad shares which continue to be the object of a lively speculation. The fluctuations have been unimportant, but the tone is rather better than at the close of last week. The question of the possibility of a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France is variously commented upon. It has caused a decline on French exchange, and occasions an uncertainty and a timidity, owing to the influence such a measure may exercise upon the movement of specie from this country, which are detrimental to our Stock market assuming more firmness. The same absence of demand for investment Stocks, such as City, County and Railroad Bonds, continues to be experienced; in this state of things our quotations for this class of securities must necessarily often be nominal. State Stocks—Very moderate transactions in Virginia 6s at previous rate, and in Missouri 6s at 1½, and in Tennessee 6s at ⅛ ℔ cent. advance. City and County Bonds—We know only of a few small transactions in Cincinnati 6s, issued for municipal purposes. Railroad Bonds—Besides in Illinois Central Constructions, which have been animated and which close at a decline of ⅜, there has been very little movement. Some New-York Central Sixes have been done at a rise of 1 ℔ cent., and at private sale some Ohio and Pennsylvania Income at some decline. The speculation in the shares of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the wide fluctuations which have resulted from it, have induced some transactions in the various classes of Convertible Bonds of this Company. Railroad Shares—The operations have been large in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Cleveland and Toledo. The latter is quoted ex dividend 4 ℔ cent. The quotations of these shares are all higher than last week. Since the land grant obtained by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, the shares have given rise to some speculation; after touching 89 they have receded to about 88. There was a good demand for Illinois Central for foreign account; they rose 1 ℔ cent. Money, without being scarce, continues in good demand. Short loans at 7. Paper without change at 8@10 for first-class, and 10@12 for less known names. (Signed) DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Niagara viâ Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 20, 1856.

The advices received by the *Persia*, to which reference was made in our circular of the 14th inst., have continued to absorb attention. These advices announced a financial crisis in France and Germany, and the advance of the rate of the Bank of England to 5 per cent., Consols leaving off at 92⅞; they reported, moreover, a decided rise at the last moment on the Paris Bourse. The critical state of the market, and this sudden and inexplicable advance in the face of it, lead many to believe that the Government had determined to authorize the Bank of France to suspend specie payments. Notwithstanding this impression, somewhat prevalent here, our Stock market far from experiencing the shock which affected it a year ago under similar fears, has exhibited great strength, and our quotations, to-day, show a slight advance over those of our last circular. But the amount of business, with the exception of a few stocks, has been restricted. Bills drawn on France have become difficult to negotiate, even at a concession in the rate. Money is easily obtained for loans, payable on call, but there is an indisposition to invest or loan it for longer periods. Should the fears regarding the Bank of France be verified, the first effect would doubtless be favorable to the Paris market, and a corresponding feeling would be experienced in London and New-York. But, the blow to confidence which a like necessity could not fail to occasion, would tend to check speculation and to restrict business everywhere, pending the issue. And for such a curtailment, our market would be well prepared owing to the absence of speculation which has been noticed here for several months past. On the other hand the political, no less than the financial, distrust might, as was the case in 1848, cause a considerable current of capital to flow from Europe to America. In State stocks the sales have been small, Missouri are 1½ ℔ cent. higher, Indiana ½ ℔ cent. lower. Railroad Bonds inactive; Illinois Central Bonds have been dealt in to a fair extent at 1 ℔ cent. decline; N. Y. Central 6 ℔ cents. are 1 ℔ cent. higher; Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgages, 2 ℔ cent; Lacrosse and Milwaukee 1st Mortgage Bonds have been sold at 2 ℔ cent advance. Railroad Shares are generally higher, with active sales of the same stocks referred to in our last circular; Erie is 1 ℔ cent. higher, Reading, ¾; N. Y. Central ¾; Panama, ⅝; Michigan Central 1½; Michigan Southern, ¾; Illinois Central, 1; Cleveland and Toledo, (ex div.) 1½; Chicago and Rock Island, 1½; Galena and Chicago, ¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1; Lacrosse and Milwaukie, after advancing to 89, closes at 88. Money is easy for loans on call, but in fair demand for business paper; on call, 7 ℔ cent.; first class paper, 8@10; names less current, 10@12. Exchange is firm on London at previous rates, 109½@109¾; Paris difficult to negotiate, 5.16¼@5.20; other Continental cities firm at higher rates. MARIE & KANZ.

The Railways in Florida.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) News.

MORE IRON FOR THE FLORIDA RAILROAD.

The ships *Kate Swanton* and *Chattahoochee* and bark *La Pierre*, have arrived at Fernandina direct from Cardiff in Wales, with iron for this Company. The energy displayed by this company in pressing forward this important work deserves commendation.

It will be remembered the work commenced on this road about one year since, and already about forty miles of the road is completely graded, and cross-ties furnished for nearly the same distance.

All the important bridging on the line of the road from Fernandina to Cedar Keys is entirely completed, and the track is being laid by an efficient force, at the rate of about one and one-half mile per week.

The "iron horse" is running across the drawbridge connecting the mainland with Amelia Island, daily. We understand the underwriters in New-York have had the matter of insurance from the European ports to Fernandina, and from the port of New-York to Fernandina, under consideration for some time, and have decided to place the rate of insurance from European ports to Fernandina the same as to New-York to Fernandini the same as from New-York to Charleston.

This is highly complimentary to the port of Fernandina, and speaks well for the future commercial prosperity of the place.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 18.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,296,039	$501,087	$618,774	$5,282,448
Artisans' Bank	524,345	18,649	89,445	264,254
Atlantic Bank	615,552	57,498	94,381	491,917
Bk. of America	4,580,223	919,525	35,362	4,940,255
Bk. of Commerce	10,881,891	1,294,507	2,095	7,006,387
Bk. of Commw'th	1,164,490	67,915	89,247	1,097,140
Bk. of New-York	3,360,729	366,600	260,712	2,465,654
Bk. of N. America	1,576,422	128,454	84,950	1,321,708
Bk. of Republic	3,308,415	530,412	103,632	2,902,255
Bk. St. New-York	2,369,336	369,440	561,874	2,351,425
Bowery Bank	1,029,543	36,342	171,390	853,690
Broadway Bank	1,440,650	92,369	223,307	1,238,074
Bull's Head Bank	306,342	14,013	122,470	306,068
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,330,032	90,669	97,154	947,559
Chatham Bank	655,090	39,527	126,858	404,059
Chemical Bank	1,449,539	277,366	241,319	1,165,388
Citizens' Bank	719,149	51,418	198,781	614,660
City Bank	1,754,116	94,643	88,787	1,257,490
Continental Bank	3,668,000	287,263	73,132	2,536,257
Corn Exch. Bank	1,498,611	126,512	91,471	1,871,309
East River Bank	487,927	24,572	95,161	418,739
Fulton Bank	1,580,684	189,718	127,107	1,206,965
Greenwich Bank	653,817	31,584	50,289	548,597
Grocers' Bank	683,180	54,000	87,437	542,495
Hanover Bank	1,380,149	49,416	117,390	794,508
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,762,689	137,233	176,782	1,310,712
Island City Bank	401,868	26,289	94,833	215,595
Irving Bank	729,811	49,406	129,952	550,233
Leather Man. Bk.	2,069,866	152,150	267,498	1,707,736
Manhattan Co.	4,625,664	333,842	244,790	3,217,424
Marine Bank	972,333	50,588	95,290	847,412
Market Bank	1,579,510	119,197	121,594	1,079,699
Mechanics' Bank	3,636,121	381,531	203,215	2,803,731
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,312,988	66,806	208,662	942,858
Mech. & Trad. Bk	782,039	54,365	126,535	512,412
Mercantile Bank	2,363,868	163,176	106,574	1,635,327
Merchants' Bank	3,244,651	1,047,239	141,368	4,100,445
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,447,707	130,165	109,660	1,675,118
Metropolitan Bk.	5,065,360	505,669	283,458	4,639,916
Nassau Bank	1,368,148	70,759	116,489	916,946
National Bank	1,589,414	159,966	210,185	996,403
N. Y. County Bk.	368,490	10,957	96,601	201,569
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	466,094	24,227	121,248	142,429
N. Y. Exch. Bank	360,171	12,006	147,350	192,663
North River Bank	1,040,311	62,896	183,280	733,180
Ocean Bank	1,682,034	104,559	181,608	1,193,914
Oriental Bank	616,147	23,217	120,038	384,223
Pacific Bank	707,924	67,273	118,729	707,993
Park Bank	2,921,681	234,985	128,252	1,716,304
People's Bank	792,447	40,679	132,086	570,762
Phenix Bank	2,098,000	212,209	112,132	1,393,223
St. Nicholas Bank	698,565	56,491	95,217	474,804
Seventh Ward Bk	1,276,477	140,288	288,238	732,571
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,516,844	238,589	96,213	2,487,229
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,540,147	138,364	321,433	853,058
Union Bank	2,383,153	236,241	177,618	2,602,425

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$105,929,365	Circulation	$8,696,736
Specie	10,846,857	Deposits	86,917,687

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 20.

COTTON market depressed; sales to-day 4,500 bales at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for middling. SUGAR firm; sales at 9¼c.@9½c. FLOUR in limited supply, and tending upward; sales at $6 62½ ℔ bbl. MESS PORK—$21 75 ℔ bbl. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 20—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 for choice Ohio. WHEAT dull and quiet. CORN lower, and the moderate demand continues. Sales 12,000 bushels at 58½c. BARLEY very firm. Held at $1 22@1 25. OATS quiet. WHISKY dull. *Canal Freights to New-York* advanced. Corn 18c., and Wheat 19c. *Receipts* in the 48 hours up to noon to-day—1,618 bbls. Flour; 224,446 bushels Wheat, and 67,568 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports* in same time—2,711 bbls. Flour; 78,399 bushels Wheat; 54,333 bushels Corn; 23,283 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 20—1 P. M.

WHEAT unchanged, with a good milling and shipping demand. Sales 30,000 bushels at $1 50 for White Canadian afloat; $1 39 for Canadian Spring afloat; $1 42 for Illinois Winter, and $1 38 for Milwaukee Club, to arrive. CORN—Sales 16,800 bushels at 57c. *Canal freights to New-York*—Flour, 47c.; Wheat, 15c., and Corn 14c. *Lake imports*—100,000 bushels Wheat; 58,000 bushels Corn; 6,800 bushels Rye. *Canal exports*—3,630 bbls. Flour; 62,100 bushels Wheat; 30,300 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Rye, and 3,193 bushels barley.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 20.

Market very dull. BARLEY—$1 26 for Four-rowed afloat, and $1 18 for Cayuga, in lots. Sales 8,000 bush. OATS 48c. CORN—68c., in lots of Western mixed.

Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 20.

Receipts—3,500 BEEVES; 3,800 SHEEP; and 2,000 SWINE. BEEVES—5⅞c.; extra first quality, $4@$5 75; SHEEP—$3 50@5; SWINE—6c. for still-fed, and 7c. for corn-fed. Receipts of Beeves same as last week. Prices unchanged; quality decidedly better.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.*—*First Board.*—$100 City 6s, 89½; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½; $1,000 Little Schuylkill Railroad 6s, 84; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 84; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 63; $5,000 do. 1st mort., 72; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 69½; $3,500 City Gas 6s, 98; $1,000 Susq. Canal 6s, 88; $4,000 do., 62½; 150 New-Granada Mining, ⅜; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 55½; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅞; 4 Exchange Bank, Phila., 60; 37 Girard Bank, 12.

Between Boards.—$100 City 5s, 98; 25 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 48⅞; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28⅞.

Second Board.—$1,000 City 6s, 90; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 85; $3,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, 77½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 70½; $148 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $72 do., 88; 12 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 59½; 226 Reading Railroad, 40⅛; $100 Little Schuylkill Railroad 6s, 43⅞; 8 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 125; 8 North American Insurance, 11; 20 Norristown Railroad, 62½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 140; 25 Girard Bank, 12; 60 Louisville Bank, 118; 4 Bank of Pennsylvania, 112.

After Board.—$500 City 6s, '61, 90½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 77½; 150 Reading Railroad, 40; 29 Norristown Railroad, 62½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 117½; Phila. 6s, 89¾@90; Phila. 6s, R. R., 90@90½; Phila. 6s, new, 97; Penn. 5s, int. off, 84½@84¾; Reading R. R., 39⅞@40; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70, 82@83; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '60, 90; Penn. Railroad, 49⅞@49⅞; Morris Canal, 13⅞@14; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½@71⅞; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18@19; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 28⅞@29; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 22½@23; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 1st mort., 72@72½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 62½@63; Long Island, 12½@12⅞; Vicksburg, 4@6; Girard Bank, 12@12¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼; Union Canal, 9@9½; New Creek, 1@1¼; Catawissa Railroad, 12@12½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—S. W. Fuqua, Mrs. L. C. Knock, J. S. Royster, J. C. Cammann, J. A. White and lady, W. G. Smith, D. D. Marshall, J. J. Frasier, Henry W. Butler, P. G. Custillo, Mrs. J. N. Blake, 2 children and servant, Mrs. P. C. Joy, Fred Nagel, D. August, H. M. Smith, R. L. Patterson, W. C. Porter, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 15 | Sun sets...... 5 13 | Moon rises.11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...11 22 | Gov. Island. 0 8 | Hell Gate.. 2 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; George Law, Herndon, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Ships Typhoon, Salter, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland; Pomona, Merrihew, Liverpool, Howland & Co.; Brewster, Weeks, New-Bedford, Story & Stevens.

Barks W. H. Brodie, Williams, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes; Aeolus, (Brem.,) Jantzen, Cape Town, Stanton & Ruger; Eliza Barts, (Br.,) Watlington, Norfolk, Tucker & Lightborn.

Brigs Gallante, De Cruz, Oporto, J. & R. Osborn; Ocean Eagle, Bunce, Maranham, Corning & Co.; M. C. Haskell, Tucker, Bangor, J. Perkins; J. H. Jones, Mill, Charleston, Dolner & Potter; Whitehall, Peterson, Cardenas, Mora & Navarre; Coral, Ulmer, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Anthem, Jocelyn, Matagorda, McCready, Mott & Co.; Edward Slade, Boyle, Baltimore, Vanbrunt & Slaght; F. Satterly, Fitchell, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Target, Furman, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Mississippi, Frank, Antigua, Pillsbury & Sandford.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Cienfuegos, Peavey, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with mdse. to Chastelain & Pouvert. The bark M. B. Stetson sailed the day previous.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Pentucket, Lewis, Trinidad Cuba Sept. 17, with mahogany and cedar, bound to London, put into this port to procure water and men, part of the crew being unable to do duty, the mate having been unwell the entire passage. Oct. 9, lat. 38 35, lon. 77 50, passed a vessel, lower masts painted white, with topmast-yard, sails, &c., attached, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark Myrtle, (new,) Botsgord 20 hours, to Mystic & Co. The M. was towed to this port by steamer Island Belle. She is built of live and white oak, 386 tons register; length 120 feet over all; beam 27 feet; 13 feet hold, and is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., and will run in their line of Galveston packets.

Brig Howard, (of Bath,) Race, Wilmington 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Brig South, Thompson, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales on the passage.

Brig Eliza Jane, Kellogg, Franklin, La., 24 ds., with moss to Peck & Lyman. Experienced heavy weather on the coast.

Brig C. Perkins, (of Conwaysboro',) Pope, Bucksville 9 ds., with naval stores to Brown & Derosset.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Sale, Genawes Sept. 25, with logwood and coffee to Becker & Graves. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails, &c.

Brig Ætna, Kays, (Br.,) Hillsboro, 10 ds., with plaster to P. J. Nevins.

Schr. Laura E. Johnson, Sanford, Newbern 5 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes. 17th inst., in the late N. E. gale, lost part of deck-load of naval stores, boat, &c.—saw a number of schooners with loss of sails.

Schr. R. S. Willets, Commerden, Washington 5 ds. On the 15th, in the late gale, lost deck-load of naval stores.

Schr. Baltimore, Slaght, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Shackelford, Georgetown 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Mary, Robbins, Newbern 6 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom. 17th, off New Inlet, saw bark Maria, of Boston, on her beam-ends—no person on board.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Walden, Port Ewen, for Fall River, with coal.

Schr. Cabot, Rackett, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Silver Cloud, Churchill, Newburyport.

Schr. Isis, Chase, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. T. P. Abell, ——, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. Roe, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Hewitt, Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Fisher, Philadelphia.

Schr. James Barratt, Cobb, Philadelphia.

Schr. Baltimore, Slaight, Baltimore.

Schr. Eliza Jane, ——, Rockland.

Schr. Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Nickerson, Suyanilla, P. R. 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. Allen, (3 mast,) Grant, Baltimore.

Schr. T. Page, Seaman, Baltimore.

Schr. Arctic, Warren, Alexandria.

Schr. Atlantic, Demeritt, Nassau 18 ds., with fruit to P. T. Montell.

Schr. Julia Frances, ——, Beaufort, with naval stores to master.

Schr. J. Griffith, Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. W. H. Shelton, Sopher, Virginia.

Sloop J. N. Seymour, ——, Port Ewen, for Stonington.

Propeller Parker Vein, Ramsay, Baltimore 5 ds., with mdse. to J. Riley. Experienced heavy weather—lay to off New Point 72 hours, during the late gale on Chesapeake Bay.

Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.

Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship George Law for Aspinwall.

Below.

Ship Andover, Berry, from New-Orleans Sept. 27, with mdse. to W. Nelson & Son.

Ship Martha's Vineyard, Pomber, Glasgow Sept 15, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark W. Oalden, from Belize, Hoduras.

Bark N. W. Bridge, Edwards, Havana Sept. 28.

Danish brig Restarador.

Memoranda.

The steamboat Connecticut, of the Stonington line, was on Saturday evening towed to Green Point for repairs.

Disasters.

Capt. Sandford, of schr. Laura E. Johnson, from Newbern, reports: Oct. 17, at 9 A. M., Cape Hatteras bearing S. W. 60 miles, fell in with brig Stephen Joy, Capt. Jay, from Philadelphia for Charleston, loaded with coal and railroad iron—had a signal of distress flying from her foretopmast rigging, she having sprung a leak the night previous, and had 4½ feet of water in her hold. Took from her the captain, his wife and child, and the crew, who were almost exhausted, having been at the pumps 18 hours, and the sea breaking over her. The brig soon disappeared.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 12, lat. 30, lon. 79 30, bark M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Oct. 17, lat. 38 50, lon. 74 25, passed bark Sarah E. Hale of Portland.

Sept. 20, off S. W. end of Isle of Pines, brig Herald, (Br.,) from Grand Canaries for Havana 35 ds. out.

Sept. 29, lat. 28 42, lon. 84, brig Maine, (of Boston,) from Attakapas bound to Portsmouth, N. H., 35 ds. out. Her crew were all sick.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, Oct. 2, J. Cadanes; put in in distress.